

Elmer N. Zepp, Hatfield.
 Katherine A. T. Shearer, Herminie.
 John D. McConegly, Homestead.
 John H. Boltz, Jonestown.
 James Frank Groover, Lewisburg.
 Eva S. Schurr, Linfield.
 Alexander Rankin, McKeesport.
 Ruth Elizabeth Mackley, Manheim.
 J. Merrell Mattern, Mars.
 Joseph Samuel Raisner, Marysville.
 Hugh G. Provins, Masontown.
 Katherine M. Sherlock, Merion Station.
 Charles J. Bennett, Mount Joy.
 Joseph W. Hoover, Mountville.
 Earl H. Helms, Myerstown.
 Elmer M. Newton, New Wilmington.
 Lottie I. Brower, Oaks.
 James W. Nash, Portage.
 Edward J. Donahue, Port Carbon.
 James P. Monahan, St. Clair.
 Charles W. Johnston, Strasburg.
 Charles Q. Flickinger, Stowe.
 Charles D. Fitzpatrick, Trevorton.
 Harry E. Merritt, Ulysses.
 James D. Brakeman, Union City.
 Roy Wilkinson, Valley Forge.
 Harold G. Seyler, Weiser Park.
 Daniel Leger, Wilmerding.

RHODE ISLAND

Charles E. Cornell, Shannock.
 George A. Dolan, Westerly.

TEXAS

Linnaeus C. Alexander, Waco.

UTAH

Vernal Twede, Payson.
 John Emmett Bird, Springville.

VIRGINIA

Claude Franklin Whitmer, Broadway.
 Samuel Thomas Nottingham, Cape Charles.
 Rudolph Shiffer, Claremont.
 William D. Bowles, Clifton Forge.
 Archa Vaughan, Floyd.
 Martin Rosenbaum, Glade Spring.
 Grace D. Condon, Goshen.
 Bard E. Fitzgerald, Gretna.
 G. Frederick Switzer, Harrisonburg.
 Jesse T. Hylton, Hillsville.
 Charlotte E. Hanks, Ivanhoe.
 Archie R. Gardner, Ivor.
 Clarence W. Bradford, Keller.
 Charles F. Shumaker, Lovettsville.
 Henry A. Storm, McLean.
 Alexander H. Cave, Madison.
 Lena C. Johnson, Madison Heights.
 William Floyd Boone, St. Charles.
 Gustavus A. Scruggs, Salem.

WEST VIRGINIA

Carroll Miller, Gauley Bridge.
 Frederick F. Robey, Shinnston.
 Delpha C. Stemple, Thomas.
 Jock L. Henderson, Williamstown.

WYOMING

Orville R. Booker, Basin.
 Austin R. Craven, Sunrise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Sheridan Watson Bell, pastor of the Shepard St. Paul Methodist Church, Columbus, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

Our Gracious Heavenly Father, whose majesty and might dost overwhelm us, yet whose love and compassion dost reveal the kindness of a benevolent God, we do praise Thee this day. We lift our hearts to Thee in prayer. We are grateful for life. We rejoice in our birthright of freedom; in our supreme opportunity of keeping a democratic ideal in a world overwhelmed by the forces of autocracy and ruthless power. Man to Thee is sacred. Each soul, O God, has in Thy sight favor and possibilities. May this beloved country of ours maintain its Christian obligation of safeguarding the freedom of its peoples. O, may this body of servants of the people be ever mindful of their sacred covenant. Temper their decisions with wisdom and understanding. May they be tolerant and compassionate in their judgments on others. May they pierce the chaos of these terrible days with a scrutiny that discerns truth; that perceives right; that leads to wise, intelligent decisions. God give them guidance; may they abide in Thy tabernacle; may they place their trust in Thee. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 169. An act to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cleveland National Forest in San Diego County, Calif.;

H. R. 952. An act for the relief of Indians who have paid taxes on allotted lands for which patents in fee were issued without application by or consent of the allottees and subsequently canceled, and for the reimbursement of public subdivisions by whom judgments for such claims have been paid;

H. R. 1312. An act granting a pension to Ernest Francis White;

H. R. 1379. An act granting a pension to Timothy A. Linehan;

H. R. 1843. An act for the relief of the estate of K. J. Foss;

H. R. 2009. An act to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Angeles National Forest, Calif.;

H. R. 2143. An act granting a pension to Helen M. Crowley;

H. R. 2273. An act granting a pension to Lizzie May Wilbur Clayton;

H. R. 2285. An act granting a pension to Maud Patterson;

H. R. 3048. An act to confer jurisdiction on the State of Kansas over offenses committed by or against Indians on Indian reservations;

H. R. 3138. An act authorizing J. E. Pate, his successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or ferry across the Rio Grande at Boca Chica, Tex.;

H. R. 3233. An act to repeal certain acts of Congress (pocket vetoed);

H. R. 4282. An act to amend the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2041), providing for the administration and maintenance of the Blue Ridge Parkway, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4349. An act for the relief of the estate of Lewis Marion Garrard Hale;

H. R. 4394. An act granting a pension to James G. Bailey;

H. R. 4832. An act for the protection of the bald eagle;

H. R. 5007. An act granting a pension to John W. Swoveland;

H. R. 5089. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on the claim of the legal representative of the estate of Rexford M. Smith;

H. R. 5459. An act for the relief of George F. Lewis, administrator of the estate of Margaret R. Lewis;

H. R. 5477. An act for the benefit of the Indians of the Crow Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5380. An act to incorporate the Navy Club of the United States of America;

H. R. 5906. An act to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge for the southern district of New York;

H. R. 5918. An act amending Public Law No. 96 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, being an act entitled "An act amending section 2 of Public Law No. 716 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, being an act entitled 'An act to relieve restricted Indians whose lands have been taxed or have been lost by failure to pay taxes and for other purposes'";

H. R. 5961. An act granting to the regents of the University of New Mexico the right to alienate certain lands conveyed to them under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 659), in exchange for an equivalent amount of land more expediently situated;

H. R. 6481. An act to authorize the conveyance of the United States fish hatchery property at Put in Bay, Ohio, to the State of Ohio;

H. R. 6552. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gottlieb Metzger;

H. R. 6681. An act granting a pension to Capt. Victor Gondos, Jr.;

H. R. 6751. An act to repeal certain laws with respect to manifests and vessel permits;

H. R. 6964. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kaplan;

H. R. 7072. An act for the relief of Esther Ross;

H. R. 7084. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate proceedings in adoption in the District of Columbia," approved August 25, 1937;

H. R. 7147. An act to amend the service pension acts pertaining to the War with Spain, Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition to include certain continuous service;

H. R. 7306. An act for the relief of John R. Elliott;

H. R. 7530. An act to transfer the site and buildings of the Tomah Indian School to the State of Wisconsin;

H. R. 7733. An act to provide increased pensions for veterans of the Regular Establishment with service-connected disability incurred in or aggravated by service prior to April 21, 1898;

H. R. 7833. An act to set aside certain lands for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7853. An act for the relief of the Gallup Mercantile Co., of Gallup, N. Mex.;

H. R. 7901. An act to transfer certain Indian lands to the Grand River Dam Authority, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8086. An act to make it a crime to wreck or attempt to wreck a train engaged in interstate commerce;

H. R. 8317. An act for the relief of the Hermosa-Redondo Hospital, C. Max Anderson, Julian O. Wilke, Curtis A. Wherry, Hollie B. Murray, Ruth M. Laird, Sigrid I. Olsen, and Stella S. Guy;

H. R. 8423. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard," approved January 12, 1938;

H. R. 8452. An act to declare Frankford Creek, Pa., to be a nonnavigable stream;

H. R. 8475. An act to limit the interpretation of the term "products of American fisheries";

H. R. 8537. An act to provide for the enlargement of the Coast Guard depot at Seattle, Wash., and for the establishment of a Coast Guard servicing base at or near Chattanooga, Tenn.;

H. R. 8589. An act to authorize the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr.;

H. R. 9013. An act to transfer Hardeman County, Tex., from the Fort Worth division to the Wichita Falls division of the northern judicial district of Texas;

H. R. 9115. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide for the parking of automobiles in the Municipal Center;

H. R. 9210. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1932, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9236. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931;

H. R. 9261. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo.;

H. R. 9271. An act to extend the existence of the Alaskan International Highway Commission for an additional 4 years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9381. An act to provide for the alteration of certain bridges over navigable waters of the United States, for the apportionment of the cost of such alterations between the United States and the owners of such bridges, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9441. An act to accept the grant to the United States of certain land by the State of South Carolina and to authorize its use by the United States Coast Guard;

H. R. 9553. An act to amend and clarify certain acts pertaining to the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 265. Joint resolution authorizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make studies of productivity and labor costs in industry;

H. J. Res. 302. Joint resolution to authorize compacts or agreements between or among the States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean with respect to fishing in the territorial waters and bays and inlets of the Atlantic Ocean on which such States border, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 385. Joint resolution establishing a Greenville Memorial Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a memorial building to commemorate the Treaty of Greene Ville, at Greenville, Ohio;

H. J. Res. 400. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1940, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski;

H. J. Res. 490. Joint resolution providing for an annual appropriation to meet the share of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, and for participation in the meetings of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts and the commissions established by that Committee; and

H. J. Res. 496. Joint resolution providing for more uniform coverage under the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937, the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 458. An act extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during the World War;

S. 537. An act granting a pension to Alice F. Thomas;

S. 769. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish mats for the reproduction in magazines and newspapers of photographs of national park scenery;

S. 1009. An act granting a pension to Bert W. Helmer;

S. 1138. An act granting a pension to Mary Jane Blackman;

S. 1251. An act for the relief of certain settlers in the town site of Ketchum, Idaho;

S. 1560. An act for the relief of Amos B. Cole;

S. 1770. An act granting a pension to Mittie Gaffney;

S. 1910. An act to extend the time within which applications for benefits under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, may be filed;

S. 2263. An act granting a pension to Timothy C. Toler;

S. 2305. An act relating to hours of work of licensed officers and seamen on tugs operating in certain inland waters of the United States;

S. 2413. An act granting a pension to Arminda Bauman;

S. 2679. An act to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, as amended, with respect to the authority

of the Attorney General to compromise suits on certain contracts of insurance;

S. 2768. An act authorizing the naturalization of Thomas A. Lambie;

S. 2891. An act to amend the act of October 6, 1917, "An act to provide for the reimbursement of officers, enlisted men, and others in the naval service of the United States for property lost or destroyed in such service";

S. 2952. An act to reinstate in the Court of Claims the suits entitled "Eastern or Emigrant Cherokees Against The United States," No. 42077, and "Western or Old Settler Cherokees Against The United States," No. 42078;

S. 2983. An act to authorize the sale of lumber and other forest products obtained from the forests on Indian reservations by Indian enterprises;

S. 2984. An act authorizing the transfer of title of the Hayward Indian School to the State of Wisconsin;

S. 3101. An act for the relief of certain purchasers of, and entrymen upon, opened lands of certain Indian reservations;

S. 3107. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 3131. An act to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army who were physically injured in line of duty while performing active duty or engaged in authorized training between dates of February 28, 1925, and July 15, 1939, both inclusive, and for other purposes;

S. 3136. An act to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the Federal reclamation laws;

S. 3218. An act for the relief of Schroeder Employees' Thrift Club;

S. 3223. An act for the relief of Arthur A. Schipke;

S. 3266. An act to provide pensions, compensation, retirement pay, and hospital benefits for certain Air Corps Reserve officers who were disabled while on active duty with the Regular Army;

S. 3307. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Charles A. Stephens, Donald W. Prairie, and dependents of Vern A. Needles," approved July 15, 1939;

S. 3339. An act for the relief of John C. Crossman;

S. 3351. An act for the relief of I. M. Cook, J. J. Allen, and the Radiator Specialty Co.;

S. 3352. An act to amend the act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 2194), and for other purposes;

S. 3443. An act for the relief of William A. Wheeler;

S. 3464. An act to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, as amended;

S. 3487. An act for the relief of the heirs of Lt. William Lee Clemmer, Coast Guard;

S. 3533. An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to prepare a new Code of Laws for the District of Columbia;

S. 3578. An act for the relief of Edward Smith;

S. 3587. An act for the relief of Earl P. Collins;

S. 3597. An act for the relief of Vernon C. Brown and F. L. Copeland;

S. 3642. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Washington to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the Spokane River, Wash.;

S. 3643. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Secretary of the Interior and Stevens County, State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the Kettle River, near Marcus, Wash.;

S. 3644. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Secretary of the Interior and the Great Northern Railway Co. to construct, maintain, and operate two railroad bridges across the Kettle River, near Marcus, Wash.;

S. 3649. An act for the relief of Harry D. Gann;

S. 3650. An act to require the payment of prevailing rates of wages on Federal public works in Alaska and Hawaii;

S. 3683. An act to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Ad-

ministration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects;

S. 3686. An act to authorize the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska to create a public corporate authority to undertake slum clearance and projects to provide dwelling accommodations for families of low income and to issue bonds and other obligations of the authority for such purpose, and for other purposes;

S. 3693. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant an easement for pipe lines across public lands reserved for military purposes in the parish of Plaquemines, La.;

S. 3706. An act for the relief of Alfred G. Balls;

S. 3727. An act limiting the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to certain counsel;

S. 3742. An act for the relief of M. E. McGivern;

S. 3749. An act to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments and allow such credit therefor as is necessary in the accounts of certain disbursing officers, and for other purposes;

S. 3763. An act for the relief of Capt. David H. Passell and First Lt. Paul E. LaMaster;

S. 3780. An act authorizing Alabama Bridge Commission (an agency of the State of Alabama) to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge and causeway between Dauphin Island and the mainland at or near Cedar Point, within the State of Alabama;

S. 3789. An act for the relief of the Eberhart Steel Products Co., Inc.;

S. 3794. An act for the relief of certain Navajo Indians, and for other purposes;

S. 3868. An act for the relief of certain former disbursing officers for the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration;

S. 3887. An act for the relief of Laura Trice Converse;

S. 3899. An act to defray the cost of returning to the United States the remains, families, and effects of officers and employees dying abroad, and for other purposes;

S. 3916. An act for the relief of Lawrence T. Post, G. F. Allen, and D. Buddrus;

S. 3978. An act for the relief of certain former employees of the National Reemployment Service;

S. J. Res. 157. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to present to Eire on behalf of the people of the United States a statue of Commodore John Barry;

S. J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi River by Hernando De Soto; and

S. J. Res. 256. Joint resolution designating a day to be observed as Doctor's Day.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1435. An act for the relief of A. S. Tait;

H. R. 1827. An act to allow moving expenses to employees in the Railway Mail Service;

H. R. 2417. An act to facilitate the control of soil erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior of boundaries of the Sequoia National Forest, Calif.;

H. R. 2418. An act to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act, as amended, to certain lands, so that they may become parts of the Whitman, Malheur, or Umatilla National Forests;

H. R. 3161. An act for the relief of the estate and minor children of Dale W. and Gladys M. Guise, Sally C. Guise, and Martha G. and Arnold E. Orner;

H. R. 4031. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of the Recording and Computing Machines Co., of Dayton, Ohio;

H. R. 5584. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code;

H. R. 6334. An act for the relief of Pearl Waldrep Stubbs and George Waldrep;

H. R. 6446. An act amending section 4 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the city of Pierre, S. Dak., to construct,

equip, maintain, and operate on Farm Island, S. Dak., certain amusement and recreational facilities; to charge for the use thereof and for other purposes";

H. R. 6668. An act to grant the State of North Carolina a right-of-way for the Blue Ridge Parkway across the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina, to provide for the payment of just compensation for said right-of-way, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7019. An act to amend section 1 of the act providing punishment for the killing or assaulting of Federal officers;

H. R. 7074. An act to amend an act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned material in their respective departments;

H. R. 7811. An act to establish the Hot Springs division of the Western Judicial District of Arkansas;

H. R. 8024. An act to provide for the leasing of restricted allotments of deceased Indians in certain circumstances, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8499. An act relating to adoption of minors by Indians;

H. R. 9185. An act to amend section 73 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended; and

H. J. Res. 367. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to assist the governments of American republics to increase their military and naval establishments, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION TO RECESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today for the Speaker to declare a recess of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this is just a recess for an hour to attend the exercises in the rotunda?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes; and also for the evening session on the Private Calendar bills.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Harry C. Bates, chairman of the housing committee of the American Federation of Labor, with respect to the position of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor regarding housing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Towanda Daily Review.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. TIBBOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein excerpts from Senate Report No. 1615.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after the disposition of the legislative business and any prior special orders I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein a letter that appeared in the Washington Post this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, in this hour when speed is the desired object of all, it ought to be somewhat reassuring to the country to read in the morning Post a statement made by Henry Ford, of Detroit, that in 6 months' time his plant could be geared up to produce 1,000 airplanes per day. That is a very large number of airplanes. Someone has suggested that that is per week, but the morning Post says per day. He also stated that it could be done under their own supervision and without Government meddling. He said that during the World War they told him that he could not produce an Eagle boat per day, but he did it, and had it not been for Government red tape he would have been able to produce one submarine chaser per day. They also told him he could not produce 10,000 completed automobiles per day, but he did it. The Ford Motor Co. has demonstrated to the world its efficiency and ability to produce in immense quantities. If Henry Ford says he can produce 1,000 airplanes per day the country can depend on it.

Thus it will be seen that the great industries of the country are ready to respond to the Nation's call when national defense is the order of the day. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including in the RECORD a brief statement from the Morning Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the action of the Lafayette Escadrille in striking Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's name from their list as an honorary member, because of his views on the administration's foreign policies, evidently does not represent the attitude of World War veterans.

We are still living in a free country, and every American has the right of freedom of speech whether we agree with him or not. Ninety-five percent of the American people want to keep out of foreign wars, according to all polls, and Colonel Lindbergh reflects consistently that point of view.

The following is an extract from a letter I have just received from Edward E. Spafford, past national commander of the American Legion:

I think that Lindbergh did a good job.

Senator BYRNES' reply was terrible. He apparently has nothing better to do than to defame the character of one of our outstanding citizens.

I think it is a pretty low type of man who indicates that because a person receives a decoration from some foreign power that he has sold out his American patriotism. I happen to have a few decorations from foreign countries, but I certainly do not feel that I owe anything to the countries who decorated me.

Personally, I have a high regard for Senator BYRNES, with whom I have served in the House, but utterly disagree with him in his attempt to impugn Colonel Lindbergh's motives,

patriotism, or Americanism, or that of any other American citizen who opposes America's involvement in another foreign war or is not afraid to disagree with the foreign policies of the administration. [Applause.]

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to incorporate in the RECORD at this point the provisions of the United States Code regarding the Council of National Defense.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

[The Code of the Laws of the United States of America, in force January 3, 1935]

TITLE 50—WAR

CHAPTER 1. COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

SECTION 1. Creation, purpose, and composition of council: A Council of National Defense is hereby established, for the coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. (Aug. 29, 1916, ch. 418, 2, 39 Stat. 649.)

SEC. 2. Advisory commission: The Council of National Defense shall nominate to the President, and the President shall appoint, an advisory commission, consisting of not more than seven persons, each of whom shall have special knowledge of some industry, public utility, or the development of some natural resource or be otherwise specially qualified, in the opinion of the council, for the performance of the duties hereinafter provided. The members of the advisory commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed actual expenses of travel and subsistence, when attending meetings of the commission or engaged in investigations pertaining to its activities. The advisory commission shall hold such meetings as shall be called by the council or be provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the council for the conduct of its work. (Aug. 29, 1916, ch. 418, 2, 39 Stat. 649.)

SEC. 3. Duties of council: It shall be the duty of the Council of National Defense to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; the coordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of branch lines of railroad; the utilization of waterways; the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense; the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce; the development of seagoing transportation; data as to amounts, location, method, and means of production, and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation. (Aug. 29, 1916, ch. 418, 2, 39 Stat. 649; Nov. 9, 1921, ch. 119, 3, 42 Stat. 212.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND ITS ADVISORY COMMISSION

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have inserted the existing statutory provisions regarding the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission in order that it may be clear that the powers of this latter body are entirely of an advisory character without executive responsibility of any kind. That means we cannot rely upon this recently appointed body effectively to accomplish the task of industrial coordination that must be carried out.

Section 2 terms this subsidiary group in its title as an "Advisory Commission" and makes it entirely clear that its functions are strictly limited. One might almost say nonexistent.

In section 3 it is provided that "It shall be the duty of the Council of National Defense to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President" with reference to a great number of matters more particularly enumerated. This Council is composed of six members of

the Cabinet. The President says, however, that they are to be ignored in the present program.

Let it be clear, then, that the Advisory Commission which the President has just constituted with considerable acclaim is simply a group of distinguished industrialists and experts in their various fields who are, under the law, to advise the Council of National Defense, which in turn is limited to making "investigations and recommendations" to the President.

The busy and able citizens who have undertaken this service as a patriotic duty can scarcely be flattered when they discover the scope of their authority and their functions nor can the country be reassured.

The Secretary of the Treasury still remains the industrial coordinator, with Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Knudsen as a camouflage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SANDAGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Providence Journal of Tuesday, May 28, entitled "Social Offensive or Defense?" which comments upon the President's fireside chat on Sunday night last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANES

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I would not presume to disagree with any statement issued by Mr. Ford, but I think at this time we can well be reminded of the experience this country had in trying to build aircraft in automobile factories during the World War. I saw the tragedy of the "blazing coffins" with the so-called Liberty engines sent to France as a result of trying to manufacture aircraft engines under the license system. There is just as much difference between manufacturing airplane engines and automobile engines as there is between a watch and an automobile engine. I hope that we will proceed slowly in making any definite changes in our aircraft industry. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include three memoranda from the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a short table about rural electrification in Oregon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an article from the market pages of the Chicago Tribune relative to the importation of grain from Canada.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article relative to Colonel Lindbergh.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a speech made on the floor of the House by the late Representative J. Will Taylor on November 3, 1939.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that in the address of the late J. Will Taylor, which I have just had inserted as a part of my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD there appears much that it would be wise for all of the Members of the House to read. It shows that in 1939 the border patrol apprehended 13,635 law violators who came into the country illegally but that only 9,275 were deported. Why? Miss Perkins should give an accounting. I think we ought to make every effort in this country today to find those people who came to this country who are trying to overthrow our Government, and nothing should stop the Congress from either deporting them or putting them in concentration camps, and if we know that they are going to do anything that is likely to overthrow our Government, we ought to find a good brick wall, put them against it, and get the bayonets out, and if necessary use them. We want no un-American activities today of any kind.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

DEPORTATION OF HARRY BRIDGES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, apropos of the statement just made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], I take this opportunity to advise the House that the Committee on Rules has just unanimously reported a rule to deport Harry Bridges, one of the great disturbing elements in this country. [Applause.]

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman just how many minutes we are allowed under the rule for discussion of this matter?

Mr. COLMER. There will be 1 hour on the rule and 1 hour on the resolution.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. I wish to say that I introduced a resolution to be considered by the committee next week requiring that the crews on American flag vessels shall be composed 100 percent of American citizens.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of agriculture and to include therein certain statistical tables.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Speaker, I renew my point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House. A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 129]

Ball	Byrne, N. Y.	Darrow	Green
Brown, Ohio	Caldwell	Ditter	Hall, Edwin A.
Burch	Claypool	Faddis	Jarman
Burdick	Creal	Folger	Kean

Kefauver
Kerr
Lemke
McLeod

Mansfield
Merritt
Norton
Risk

Schaefer, Ill.
Stearns, N. H.
Sweet
Thomas, N. J.

Thorkelson
Whelchel
White, Ohio

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 403 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday the very able and distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Rules Committee [Mr. SABATH], addressed the House for 1 minute, and his remarks are extended on page 6914 of the RECORD. In those remarks he included a letter supposedly written by one Robert E. Renfrew, who, he says, signs himself "Just a seaman, but a damn good American," and in this letter this supposed Renfrew attempts to besmirch the Dies committee.

Mr. Speaker, I telephoned the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation this morning, which under the law is charged with keeping a complete, up-to-date list of all bona fide American merchant seamen. Robert E. Renfrew, a name which bears a striking similarity to a noted radio character—Renfrew of the Mounted—is not on that list and has not been on that list at least as far back as December 1936.

Mr. Speaker, it has long been a favored trick of the Communists to circulate in our midst under assumed names.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a short newspaper article and table entitled "What the United States Army Wants."

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business before the House is the further consideration of the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. I understand that copies of the bill, conference report on which is about to be taken up, the Interior Department appropriation bill printed with the amendments of the Senate are not available to the Members so that they can look at the conference report and tell what they are voting on. I wonder why that is?

The SPEAKER. The Chair could not answer that parliamentary inquiry.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 69. Page 90, line 4, add the following: "San Luis Valley project, Colorado: For further investigations, exploratory and preparatory work, and commencement of construction in accordance with House Document No. 693, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session: *Provided*, That commencement of construction of the Closed Basin drain feature shall be contingent on (a) a conclusive finding of justification for the drain on the basis of cost and the quantity and quality of water to be secured, and (b) adequate arrangements for maintenance of the drain, \$15,000."

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TAYLOR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment and before the semicolon insert

the following: "Provided further, That any works to be constructed by virtue of investigations or surveys resulting from this appropriation shall be so constructed and operated as not to interfere with the operation of or abrogate any of the terms of the Rio Grande interstate compact, and any contracts, permits, or licenses relating to such work entered into by the United States shall provide specifically that all rights thereunder shall be subject to and controlled by the provisions of said Rio Grande interstate compact."

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, this amendment pertains to an interstate compact entered into at Santa Fe, N. Mex., March 18, 1938, by and between the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas in relation to the use of the waters of the Rio Grande. It is known as the San Luis Valley project.

The preliminary investigations on this stream were started in 1935 by the National Resources Committee and more than \$400,000 has been expended from State and Federal funds. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been expended by Colorado, and I think the States of Texas and New Mexico have each spent some \$18,000 on this investigation.

This amendment provides funds for carrying on additional investigations. The project is authorized by law. The Secretary of the Interior has officially found it feasible and desirable, from an economic and engineering standpoint, as required by section 9 of the Reclamation Projects Act of 1939. The project will not open new land for cultivation but will provide a supplemental water supply for 400,000 acres now under irrigation.

The amendment I offer to the Senate amendment provides that the project shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the terms of that Rio Grande compact. The object of the amendment is to remove any doubt or possibility of the rights of either of those States being interfered with by reason of the construction of this project.

The representatives from those three States, including the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], feel that the amendment will properly safeguard the rights of those States. They agree that the amendment should be adopted and I, speaking for the State of Colorado, coincide with their judgment.

For the general information of the House I may digress a moment to say that the Supreme Court of the United States has held that these interstate compacts by the arid States of the West, in the relation to the use of the waters of interstate streams, are perfectly legal and binding upon those States and upon the Federal Government. They are tremendously important in the interest of the orderly use and conservation of the waters of those streams which are so vitally necessary and enormously valuable to those States.

As everyone knows, the water arising within the arid States of the West is a birthright of those States. They could not exist without it and there has been an enormous amount of litigation in relation to those rights.

Colorado by geological survey is the highest State in the Union. The congressional district which I have the honor to represent is the highest part of that State, so I have the distinction of representing the "top of the world" in Congress.

There are 15 large rivers rising in the State of Colorado and flowing north, east, south, and west. Nearly all of them start in my congressional district. Flowing north are the North and South Platte and the Larimer Rivers. Flowing east are the Arkansas and Republican Rivers. Flowing south are the Rio Grande, San Juan, Animas, La Plata, and Mancos Rivers. Flowing west are the Dolores, Colorado, White, Yampa, and Green Rivers.

Forty years ago last winter the State of Kansas started the suit in the United States Supreme Court to restrict the State of Colorado in its use of the waters of the Arkansas River. The Colorado Legislature, then in session, promptly passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, Session Laws of Colorado, 1901, authorizing and directing the Governor and attorney general of Colorado to at once take whatever steps and incur whatever expense was necessary to defend Colorado's rights to the use of the waters of that stream. That was the inception of 40 years of litigation in the United States Supreme Court for the protection of Colorado's water rights as

against Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Arizona. I was the author of that resolution.

I have endeavored diligently ever since to help bring about these interstate compacts and stabilize and conserve the use of the waters of all those streams between those States. There have been about a dozen decisions of the United States Supreme Court in relation to the use of the waters that have come from Colorado. The amendment I offer today merely clarifies the Senate amendment and is intended to, and I am confident will, protect the respective rights of those three States directly interested in it.

There is one large reservoir and two small reservoirs contemplated in this project and they are in the congressional district of Colorado represented by our late colleague, Hon. John A. Martin. I am in reality speaking in behalf of his constituents in the presentation of this amendment, and I trust the Senate amendment and my amendment thereto will be approved by the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 70: Page 91, line 4, strike out "\$35,100,000" and insert "\$43,350,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 72: Page 91, line 23, insert the following:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that, in the opening to entry of newly irrigated public lands, preference shall be given to families who have no other means of earning a livelihood, or who have been compelled to abandon, through no fault of their own, other farms in the United States, and with respect to whom it appears after careful study, in the case of each such family, that there is a probability that such family will be able to earn a livelihood on such irrigated lands."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if he feels it is wise to place in this bill an amendment giving preferential treatment to a certain class of people? It seems to me the law ought to be sufficiently broad to treat everybody alike but to give the Department discretion in certain cases. I doubt whether this amendment is wise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Answering the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania I may say that the language of the amendment as it has been read is self-explanatory. It declares a policy of Congress with reference to entry on new reclamation projects but does not change existing regulations as to requirements for eligibility to enter the new areas. Now, as to the matter of policy, of course, that is another question. Unfortunately for me, I often find myself not in agreement with my genial friend from Pennsylvania with reference to our national policies.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 80: On page 107, after line 14, insert the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, Royd R. Sayers, a commissioned officer on the active list, United States Public Health Service, is authorized to hold the office of Director of the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior without loss of or prejudice to his status as a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Public Health Service and if appointed to such civil office he shall receive in lieu of his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer the salary prescribed by law for such civil office."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this is a Senate amendment which indicates that we are so bad off in connection with the management of the Bureau of Mines in the Interior Department that we have to have a physician on the rolls of the United States Public Health Service take charge of it. That is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of being brought in here for the House to consider. I can see no possible excuse for this operation.

If we really were trying to have good government, we would get the most competent mining engineer we could get for that job and put him in there. I do not propose to let such a thing as that go by without letting the House express itself on the subject. I hope the House will not approve of that provision because it is the most ridiculous thing I have ever heard of. I hope that we will not get down that far.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, it is comparatively easy to become confused and not quite understand what the issues are here. Dr. Sayers was appointed by the President to be the Chief of the Bureau of Mines following the resignation of Dr. Finch. The Senate under the law has to confirm such appointment, and day before yesterday the Senate unanimously confirmed the selection of Dr. Sayers as the Chief of the Bureau of Mines. It is not a matter for the House to say whether he should or should not be the Chief of that Bureau. He has been appointed, and he has been confirmed. However, for 27 years he has been with the United States Public Health Service, which is set up on a military basis. Dr. Sayers has gained certain rights by reason of 27 years of continuous service, and he does not want to surrender or lose those rights. He does not draw two salaries. He gives up the salary in Public Health and gets the regular salary paid in the Bureau of Mines.

If you will read the provision we have under consideration, found on page 107 of the bill, you will find it merely recites:

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, Royd R. Sayers, a commissioned officer on the active list, United States Public Health Service, is authorized to hold the office of Director of the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior without loss of or prejudice to his status as a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Public Health Service; and if appointed to such civil office, he shall receive in lieu of his pay and allowances as such commissioned officer the salary prescribed by law for such civil office.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the chairman of my committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is it not true that this gentleman who has been ridiculed as incompetent to fill this position has been connected with the Bureau of Mines for the past 12 or 14 years, and is it not also true that he is especially equipped and qualified by education, training, and experience for this particular position?

Mr. LEAVY. Unusually so qualified and trained, and I want to touch upon that a little bit later. If the House refuses to agree to the Senate amendment now under consideration it might compel Dr. Sayers to decline the position for which he was unanimously confirmed 2 days ago, because he would not want to lose the status which he has in the Public Health Service, gained only by 27 years of faithful, efficient, and exceptional service.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I ask a question?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the gentleman happen to know whether Dr. Sayers has taken the oath of office in his new position?

Mr. LEAVY. No; I do not know.

Mr. WADSWORTH. If he has done so, I would gather the impression that he has vacated the Public Health Service office.

Mr. LEAVY. I know this is a matter of such tremendous personal importance to him and I would rather doubt that he has taken the oath of office until he knows that he can preserve his status in the Public Health Service.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from Washington has probably one of the best legal minds of anyone who ever sat in this branch of the Congress.

Mr. LEAVY. I thank the gentleman for the tribute, but I am sure I am not entitled to it.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman may doubt it, but we have expressed our opinion and I am not going to take it back. Does the gentleman believe that we ought to have legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. LEAVY. Answering the gentleman, generally we should not.

Mr. RICH. Is this legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. LEAVY. Undoubtedly it is, but under the rules prevailing in Congress we can do it when such legislative matter has its origin in the other body, as is the case here. We are authorized to do this and it is the only solution we have to the immediate problem, as it concerns Dr. Sayers.

Now, who is Dr. Sayers? It is well to know. In the first instance I doubt if there is a Member of this House who knows his political affiliations. I am sure I do not. So he is not a partisan in the matter of politics. Because I anticipated the action that is now being taken, I checked on my facts and secured the following information:

He was born at Crothersville, Ind., October 25, 1885. He was graduated from the University of Indiana with the degree of bachelor of arts and received the degree of master of arts from the same institution in 1907. He also holds an M. D. degree from the University of Buffalo, awarded in 1914.

In 1907 Dr. Sayers was electrochemical engineer for the United States Smelting & Refining Co., at East Chicago, Ill., following which he was chief chemist, Gould Storage Battery Co., of Buffalo, until 1911. From 1911 to 1913 he was professor of electrochemistry and physical chemistry at the University of Buffalo. In 1914 he entered the United States Public Health Service, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1917 he was detailed to the United States Bureau of Mines and was chief surgeon and chief of the Health and Safety Branch of that Bureau until 1933, when he returned to the United States Public Health Service and was placed in charge of the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation.

Dr. Sayers is the author of many publications dealing with physiological effects of environmental conditions on workers, especially in mines and metallurgical plants. He has made original research and published numerous reports on poisoning from gases such as those found in mines; use of synthetic atmosphere for prevention of caisson diseases; silicosis and other diseases occurring among miners; lead poisoning; the physiological effects of abnormal temperatures and humidities; and other matters relating to public and industrial health.

He is an associate member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; American Gas Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Medical Association; Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons (president, 1938); American Public Health Association; and the Association of Military Surgeons. He has served as a member of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland, since 1922, and in 1938 was chairman of the American Committee of the International Congress on Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases, Frankfurt-on-Main.

There is a record of professional qualification and fitness rarely found. I happen to know this gentleman personally and well. During the last 3 years I have had frequent contacts with him in connection with his work in the Public Health Service and a special assignment that took him into

my State. He is an individual of rare personality and of exceptional executive ability, and would be an ornament to that great Bureau that has now become so prominent in our national-defense program, the Bureau of Mines. For this House to deny the Government the possibility of having the service of a man so well qualified and so badly needed would be highly inconsistent and inexcusable and to me would be proceeding on a most narrow basis.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. May I say that I appreciate the observations the gentleman has made about our illustrious Hoosier. I believe I can speak for a lot of folks from Indiana when I say that we share the gentleman's high esteem for the abilities and the qualifications of Dr. Sayers. [Applause.]

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER. Will the gentleman inform the House as to the procedure followed in the case of an Army officer who accepts another position? Is he protected in his retirement? Say, for example, Colonel Harrington.

Mr. LEAVY. No; I am not in a position to do that.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. The gentleman is correct in his estimate of Dr. Sayer's ability and worth to the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. LEAVY. I trust that the House will agree to the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM].

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I only want to add a few words in behalf of Dr. Sayers. I have had contact with mining matters for nearly 40 years, and I consider Dr. Sayers to be entirely competent to fill the position of Director of the Bureau.

He was virtually an employee of the Bureau of Mines for 14 years, during which he was detailed to the Bureau from the Public Health Service. He became chief of the Safety and Health Branch of the Bureau of Mines and was identified with its outstanding success that has received generous national recognition from miners throughout all parts of the United States.

In this service Dr. Sayers directed one of the largest groups of Bureau of Mines employees, including those engaged in health research, mine safety, mine rescue and first-aid training. With Bureau engineers he personally went underground in a large number and variety of mines, collecting data and conducting studies upon the deleterious effects of rock dust, humidity, high temperature, mine gases, and gases produced from explosives. His research concerned with the health and safety of miners led to his establishment of clinics in mining camps for the detection, study, and prevention of tuberculosis and silicosis. Some of these clinics are now permanently maintained by State or local authorities, assisted by mining companies. In these activities Dr. Sayers gained knowledge of many mining operations and made many friends among miners and operators.

Dr. Sayers had been a physical chemist before he became a doctor. This proved of value in much of the work described and also in experiments for the use of helium in compressed atmospheres to be breathed by men, such as tunnelling, caisson work, deep-sea diving, and escape from sunken submarines.

The qualifications of Dr. Sayers are nonpolitical. He has played an important part in mining. He knows the field, the background, and the personnel of the Bureau of Mines. He is experienced as a Government administrator.

I trust that the House will concur in the Senate amendment. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WARREN). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 77, noes 37.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-two Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 258, nays 123, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 130]

YEAS—258

Allen, La.	Drewry	Kelly	Polk
Allen, Pa.	Duncan	Kennedy, Martin	Rabaut
Andersen, H. Carl	Dunn	Kennedy, Md.	Ramspeck
Anderson, Mo.	Durham	Kennedy, Michael	Randolph
Arnold	Eberharter	Keogh	Rankin
Barden, N. C.	Edelstein	Kerr	Rayburn
Barnes	Edmiston	Kilday	Richards
Barry	Elliott	Kitchens	Robertson
Bates, Ky.	Evans	Kieberg	Robinson, Utah
Beam	Fay	Kocialkowski	Robison, Okla.
Beckworth	Fenton	Kramer	Rogers, Ky.
Bell	Ferguson	Kunkel	Romjue
Bland	Fernandez	Landis	Ryan
Bloom	Fitzpatrick	Lanham	Sabath
Boland	Flaherty	Larrabee	Sacks
Boren	Flannagan	Leavy	Sasscer
Boykin	Flannery	Lesinski	Satterfield
Bradley, Pa.	Folger	Lewis, Colo.	Schaefer, Wis.
Brooks	Ford, Miss.	Ludlow	Schiffner
Brown, Ga.	Ford, Thomas F.	Lynch	Schuetz
Bryson	Fries	McAndrews	Schulte
Buck	Fulmer	McArdle	Schwert
Buckler, Minn.	Garrett	McCormack	Scrugham
Bulwinkle	Gathings	McGehee	Shanley
Burch	Gavagan	McKeough	Shannon
Burgin	Gehrmann	McLaughlin	Sheppard
Byrns, Tenn.	Gerlach	McMillan, Clara	Sheridan
Camp	Geyer, Calif.	McMillan, John L.	Smith, Conn.
Cannon, Fla.	Gibbs	Maciejewski	Smith, Ill.
Cannon, Mo.	Gillie	Magnuson	Smith, Va.
Cartwright	Gore	Mahon	Smith, Wash.
Casey, Mass.	Gossett	Maloney	Smith, W. Va.
Celler	Grant, Ala.	Marshall	Snyder
Chapman	Grant, Ind.	Martin, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Clark	Gregory	Massingale	South
Cochran	Griffith	Mills, Ark.	Sparkman
Coffee, Nebr.	Hare	Mills, La.	Starnes, Ala.
Coffee, Wash.	Harrington	Mitchell	Stefan
Cole, Md.	Hart	Monroney	Sullivan
Collins	Harter, N. Y.	Moser	Sutphin
Colmer	Harter, Ohio	Mouton	Sweeney
Connery	Havenner	Mundt	Tarver
Cooley	Healey	Murdock, Ariz.	Taylor
Cooper	Hendricks	Murdock, Utah	Tenerowicz
Corbett	Hennings	Myers	Terry
Costello	Hill	Nelson	Thomas, Tex.
Courtney	Hobbs	Nichols	Thomason
Cox	Holmes	Norton	Tolan
Cravens	Hook	O'Connor	Van Zandt
Creal	Horton	O'Day	Vincent, Ky.
Crosser	Houston	O'Leary	Vinson, Ga.
Crowe	Hull	O'Neal	Voorhis, Calif.
Cullen	Hunter	O'Toole	Wallgren
Cummings	Izac	Pace	Ward
Curtis	Jacobsen	Parsons	Warren
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Ind.	Patman	Weaver
Darden, Va.	Johnson, Luther A.	Patrick	West
Davis	Johnson, Lyndon	Patton	White, Idaho
Delaney	Johnson, Okla.	Pearson	Whittington
Dempsey	Johnson, W. Va.	Peterson, Fla.	Williams, Mo.
Dickstein	Jones, Tex.	Peterson, Ga.	Wood
Dies	Kee	Pfeifer	Woodrum, Va.
Dingell	Keefe	Pierce	Zimmerman
Doughton	Kefauver	Pittenger	
Doxey	Keller	Poage	

NAYS—123

Allen, Ill.	Crowther	Hancock	McDowell
Anderson, Calif.	Culkin	Harness	McGregor
Andresen, A. H.	Dirksen	Hawks	McLean
Andrews	Ditter	Hess	McLeod
Angell	Dondero	Hinshaw	Martin, Iowa
Arends	Douglas	Hoffman	Martin, Mass.
Austin	Dworshak	Hope	Mason
Barton, N. Y.	Eaton	Jarrett	Michener
Bates, Mass.	Elston	Jeffries	Miller
Bender	Engel	Jenkins, Ohio	Monkiewicz
Blackney	Englebright	Jenks, N. H.	Mott
Bolles	Ford, Leland M.	Jennings	Murray
Bolton	Gamble	Jensen	O'Brien
Bradley, Mich.	Gartner	Johns	Oliver
Brewster	Gearhart	Johnson, Ill.	Osmer
Carlson	Gilchrist	Jones, Ohio	Plumley
Chipherfield	Goodwin	Jonkman	Powers
Church	Graham	Kilburn	Reece, Tenn.
Clason	Gross	Kinzer	Reed, Ill.
Clevenger	Guyer, Kans.	Knutson	Reed, N. Y.
Cluett	Gwynne	Lambertson	Rees, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.	Hall, Leonard W.	Lewis, Ohio	Rich
Crawford	Haleck	Luce	Rockefeller

Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Routzohn
Rutherford
Sandager
Seccombe
Seger
Short

Simpson
Smith, Ohio
Springer
Stearns, N. H.
Sumner, Ill.
Taber
Talle
Thill

Tibbott
Tinkham
Treadway
Vorys, Ohio
Vreeland
Welch
Wheat
Wigglesworth

Williams, Del.
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Youngdahl

NOT VOTING—49

Alexander
Ball
Boehne
Brown, Ohio
Buckley, N. Y.
Burdick
Byrne, N. Y.
Byron
Caldwell
Carter
Case, S. Dak.
Claypool
Darrow

DeRouen
Disney
Ellis
Faddis
Fish
Gifford
Green
Hall, Edwin A.
Hartley
Jarman
Kean
Kirwan
Lea

LeCompte
Lemke
McGranery
Maas
Mansfield
Marcantonio
May
Merritt
Norrell
Risk
Schaefer, Ill.
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.

Spence
Steagall
Summers, Tex.
Sweet
Thomas, N. J.
Thorkelson
Wadsworth
Walter
Wheelchel
White, Ohio

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Claypool (for) with Mr. Brown of Ohio (against).
Mr. Merritt (for) with Mr. Darrow (against).
Mr. McGranery (for) with Mr. Edwin A. Hall (against).
Mr. Byrne of New York (for) with Mr. Kean (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. May with Mr. Ball.
Mr. Boehne with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Norrell with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Risk.
Mr. Spence with Mr. Fish.
Mr. DeRouen with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Disney with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Faddis with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
Mr. Steagall with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Green with Mr. Thorkelson.
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Lemke.
Mr. Wheelchel with Mr. White of Ohio.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Marcantonio.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Sweet.

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WARREN). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 118, line 2, strike out "\$227,825" and insert "\$251,325."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 85: On page 118, in line 2, after the amount insert: "Provided, That the total sum expended in any fiscal year for maintenance of the Vanderbilt Historical Monument in Dutchess County, N. Y., shall not exceed the total sum of the admission fees collected at such monument during the previous fiscal year."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 85, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That the total sum expended in any fiscal year after the fiscal year 1941 for maintenance of the Vanderbilt Historical Monument in Dutchess County, N. Y., shall not exceed the total sum of the admission fees collected at such monument during the previous fiscal year."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we are asked here this afternoon to take over the Vanderbilt estate in New York, which is in very close proximity to Hyde Park, and make a national monument out of it. I cannot understand why the membership of the House of Representatives should be desirous of taking over any private lands or any public lands that might be given to the Government regardless of how valu-

able it might be, and then making it into a national shrine unless it has historic value. They say this property is valued at \$2,000,000 and they say they are going to give it to the Federal Government, and they want the Federal Government to look after it.

This statement was made by Senator GREEN when Mr. Demaray, who has charge of the parks, was before the committee:

I may say that I know the place. I have been there and it is a magnificent gentleman's estate, but it has no historical significance.

That is the question I am interested in, and I wonder whether the Congress of the United States is going to take over all property that might be offered to the Government and set the Government up in business again. You may say that this is a fine estate, but what does it represent? It represents a fine, large mansion, representing the Vanderbilt estate, representing someone who has had a great amount of money to spend on a home, a large area, and a beautiful place. What part does it have in American historic life? We talk about the economic royalists and this administration has condemned the economic royalists, and yet you want to perpetuate what the administration calls an economic royalist. This administration is full of them.

I admire the heirs of the Vanderbilt estate for offering this property to the Federal Government, but what do you want with it? What are you going to do with it? You are going to charge an admission fee of 50 cents to go in there and see the fine estate. This fee is supposed to take care of the expense, and that is a fine thing and I congratulate the Interior Department on doing that particular thing, but why should we take over any wealthy man's estate just because he wants to give it to the Federal Government. That is the question I want answered, and the thing that worries me is how you are going to maintain all the parks, how you are going to maintain all the monuments that we have now set up. You are requested to set up additional parks and the maintenance cost eventually is going to be staggering unless the Interior Department makes the request with regard to every monument and every park, that the ones who visit them shall pay an admission fee in order that we may be able to bear the expense to the Government. I think it is about time that we try to take care of the people of this country in a way more befitting the needs and the pocketbooks and more befitting the administration that is trying to administer our affairs.

While this particular amendment may be a good one, there is going to be another one offered in a few minutes and I make these remarks as a preface so we will be able to take care of the next one, because I do not think we ought to add any more parks or appropriate any more money for our National Park System at this time, especially when we have to purchase and maintain them. Where are you going to get the money?

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, answering the gentleman from Pennsylvania, let me say that he always makes an illuminating and an interesting address. However, it would be more interesting and much more informative and convincing if he had made it to the pending amendment instead of the one that has been adopted. The amendment to which he refers has heretofore been adopted by the House and so far as the administration accepting the estate is concerned, that, of course, is water that is already over the dam. The only thing before the committee at this time is whether or not we will have this safeguard to provide that they cannot spend any more money in connection with the estate than is actually taken in by fees collected from the public.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 87: Page 118, after line 14, insert: "Andrew Johnson National Monument: For acquisition of the Andrew Johnson homestead and site located in Greenville, Tenn., including certain furniture, furnishings, and equipment located therein, and expenses incidental to such acquisition, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 958), \$44,500."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me a few minutes on this?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, here is where we are going to set up a new Andrew Johnson national monument. This monument is now owned and operated by the State of Tennessee. If it is a good thing, why does not the State of Tennessee want to retain it? Why would it not want to continue to operate it? But no, they come here and offer it to the Government of the United States and they want the Government to buy it and to furnish the money in order that it might be increased in size, and in order that it might be beautified—establishing another drain upon the Treasury of the United States. I do not think this amendment ought to be adopted. I think we ought to permit the State of Tennessee to own it. It is of national importance to that State, and that State ought to retain it, and I do not think the State ought to come and ask the taxpayers of the Federal Government to assume a burden which the State itself admits it cannot stand and does not want to assume, but wants the Federal Government to assume. Are we going to be foolish enough to take over this property at this time? What will your constituents say about that?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. The gentleman is in error with reference to the ownership of the property that is to be embraced in the proposed Andrew Johnson national monument. The State owns one piece of the property. The Federal Government, however, owns and operates the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, and then there is an additional piece of property still in the hands of the Andrew Johnson heirs yet to be acquired. So it is not a question of the State transferring all of this to the Federal Government for its development and administration.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman admits he wants the Federal Government to make the purchases of all the land that is not now acquired, and that it should be taken over by the Federal Government in conjunction with the cemetery, which is supposed to be a national monument. Is it not going to cost the Federal Government money to make the purchase?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. It will cost the Federal Government a comparatively small amount to acquire the additional property, and since the Federal Government has the administration expense of maintaining and administering the national cemetery, the additional cost of administering the whole project will be very small.

Mr. RICH. What does the gentleman mean by "small"?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Not more than \$6,000.

Mr. RICH. Six thousand a year for maintenance.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. RICH. And how much is it going to cost to acquire that land?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. An estimate has been made that it will cost \$4,500.

Mr. RICH. Has the gentleman seen the Treasury statement of May 24, which shows that we have gone into the red \$3,389,000,000 this year, and that next year we will be worse off?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma to yield me 2 minutes more.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield 2 minutes more to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we are talking now about national defense. We are going to be called upon to undertake a tax bill, and it is to be passed in the name of national defense. A tax bill is to be put out to the people in order to keep us from going over the forty-five billion debt limit. That will not stop this spendthrift Congress. We will be asked to increase that debt limit and we will be asked to increase the taxes back home in order to pay for some of the things we have been spending and for which we have nothing to show. Is it not time that we realize that some of these expenses should be deferred at least for some years to come, and that we should not put so much burden on the Federal Government at a time like this? I think that is something that ought to be done, and I leave the question up to the Members of the House, whether they want to go on and make this purchase at this time. We must record the Members on some of this spending.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 79, noes 27.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, on request I withdraw my objection.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 89: Page 122, line 21, after "1941", insert: "Provided further, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$3,000,000 and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created: *Provided further.*"

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the President sent a Budget estimate to Congress for roads and trails in national parks, \$2,000,000. This amount was allowed by the Committee on Appropriations. It is still in the bill, but in addition there is authorization for contract obligations of an additional \$3,000,000. This is simply an attempt to go beyond the Budget by that amount.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to discuss the question of the merits of roads and trails in national parks but, rather, I shall discuss the financial condition of the Government. We are right at the point where the President yesterday announced a program of additional taxation and the necessity to increase the national debt limit by \$3,000,000,000. We know that we shall be asked to spend in the next fiscal year at least \$2,000,000,000 more than we figured on, for national-defense items—and we are going to be in a situation where we shall need to spend that money. America is soft. She has had the idea for 20 years that she was invulnerable and would not be involved in trouble. At the present time, as a result of the spending program, we are in trouble; and we are in trouble, also, because of world affairs. We have got to conserve our energies and our finances. Let us stop adding fat under our belts, and begin to fry it out and tighten up our belts. Let us stop asking for special projects in our own States or districts, or additional projects and see if we cannot begin to save some money and help the Treasury out a little bit. Unless the House takes cognizance of its responsibility we are not going

to get anywhere in that direction. This is one of the things that is absolutely indefensible at this time, and I hope the House will refuse to recede and concur in this amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, according to the statement read by the Clerk with respect to this amendment, the Senate has reduced the direct appropriations for this item to \$2,000,000, within the Budget, but has inserted a contract authorization for \$3,000,000, the total of \$5,000,000 representing the amount authorized for appropriation during the fiscal year 1941.

We are increasing the contract obligations. Whenever one Congress permits a department to obligate itself under contracts, the succeeding Congress must appropriate the money to meet the obligations. By adopting this amendment you are going to compel the next session of Congress—unless you get a deficiency item to cover it before the session closes—to appropriate the \$3,000,000 to take care of these contract obligations. Do not deceive yourselves, that is what you are doing. You are responsible. You are creating the obligation of an additional \$3,000,000 if you adopt this amendment. You ought to go slow before you obligate yourselves to this additional great expenditure. Why do the Members of the Congress not try in a sensible way to make appropriations? Why not have the income and the outgo balance? Let us not be squanderers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 61, noes 39.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirty-seven Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 196, nays 168, answered "present" 1, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 131]

YEAS—196

Allen, La.	Doughton	Jones, Tex.	O'Connor
Anderson, Mo.	Doxey	Kee	O'Day
Angell	Drewry	Kefauver	O'Leary
Barden, N. C.	Duncan	Keller	O'Toole
Barnes	Dunn	Kelly	Parsons
Bates, Ky.	Durham	Kennedy, Martin	Patman
Beckworth	Eberhart	Kennedy, Md.	Patrick
Bell	Edelstein	Kennedy, Michael	Patton
Bland	Ellis	Keogh	Pearson
Bloom	Englebright	Kilday	Peterson, Fla.
Boland	Fay	Kirwan	Peterson, Ga.
Boykin	Fernandez	Kitchens	Pierce
Bradley, Pa.	Fitzpatrick	Kleberg	Pittenger
Brooks	Flaherty	Kocialkowski	Rabaut
Brown, Ga.	Flannagan	Kramer	Ramspeck
Buckler, Minn.	Flannery	Lanham	Rankin
Burgin	Folger	Larrabee	Rayburn
Byrns, Tenn.	Ford, Miss.	Leavy	Reece, Tenn.
Camp	Ford, Thomas F.	Lesinski	Richards
Cannon, Fla.	Fries	Lewis, Colo.	Robinson, Utah
Cannon, Mo.	Gathings	Lynch	Rogers, Okla.
Cartwright	Gavagan	McAndrews	Romjue
Case, S. Dak.	Geyer, Calif.	McArdle	Ryan
Chapman	Gibbs	McCormack	Sabath
Cochran	Gore	McGehee	Sasser
Cole, Md.	Gossett	McGranery	Schuetz
Collins	Grant, Ala.	McKeough	Schulte
Colmer	Gregory	McLaughlin	Schwert
Cooley	Griffith	McMillan, Clara	Scruggam
Cooper	Harrington	Maclejewski	Shanley
Courtney	Harter, Ohio	Magnuson	Sheppard
Cox	Havener	Mahon	Sheridan
Cravens	Healey	Maloney	Smith, Ill.
Creal	Hendricks	Marcantonio	Snyder
Crosser	Hennings	Martin, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Crowe	Hill	Massingale	South
Cullen	Hobbs	Mills, Ark.	Sparkman
Cummings	Houston	Mills, La.	Spence
D'Alesandro	Hunter	Mitchell	Starnes, Ala.
Delaney	Izac	Mott	Stegall
Dempsey	Jacobsen	Murdock, Ariz.	Sullivan
DeRouen	Jennings	Myers	Sutphin
Dickstein	Johnson, Lyndon	Nelson	Tarver
Dies	Johnson, Okla.	Norrell	Taylor
Dingell	Johnson, W. Va.	Norton	Terry

Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tolan
Vinson, Ga.

Voorhis, Calif.
Wallgren
Ward
Warren

Weaver
Welch
West
White, Idaho

Whittington
Williams, Mo.
Woodrum, Va.
Zimmerman

NAYS—168

Allen, Ill.	Elliott	Johnson, Ind.	Reed, N. Y.
Allen, Pa.	Elston	Johnson, Luther A.	Rees, Kans.
Andersen, H. Carl	Engel	Jones, Ohio	Rich
Anderson, Calif.	Evans	Jonkman	Robertson
Andresen, A. H.	Fenton	Keefe	Robison, Ky.
Andrews	Ferguson	Kilburn	Rodgers, Pa.
Arends	Ford, Leland M.	Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.
Austin	Fulmer	Knutson	Routzohn
Barry	Gamble	Kunkel	Rutherford
Barton, N. Y.	Garrett	Lambertson	Sandager
Bates, Mass.	Gartner	Landis	Satterfield
Beam	Gehrman	LeCompte	Seecombe
Bender	Gerlach	Lewis, Ohio	Seger
Blackney	Gifford	Luce	Shannon
Bolles	Gilchrist	Ludlow	Short
Bolton	Gillie	McDowell	Smith, Conn.
Boren	Goodwin	McGregor	Smith, Ohio
Bradley, Mich.	Graham	McLeod	Smith, Va.
Brewster	Grant, Ind.	McMillan, John L.	Smith, W. Va.
Bryson	Gross	Maas	Springer
Carlson	Gwynne	Marshall	Stefan
Chilperfield	Halleck	Martin, Iowa	Sumner, Ill.
Church	Hancock	Martin, Mass.	Sumners, Tex.
Clason	Hare	Mason	Taber
Clevenger	Harness	May	Talle
Cluett	Hart	Michener	Thill
Coffee, Nebr.	Harter, N. Y.	Miller	Tibbott
Cole, N. Y.	Hawks	Monkiewicz	Tinkham
Corbett	Hess	Monroney	Treadway
Costello	Hinshaw	Moser	Van Zandt
Crawford	Hoffman	Mundt	Vincent, Ky.
Crowther	Holmes	Murray	Vorys, Ohio
Curtis	Hope	Nichols	Vreeland
Darden, Va.	Horton	O'Brien	Wadsworth
Dirksen	Hull	Oliver	Wheat
Disney	Jarrett	O'Neal	White, Ohio
Ditter	Jeffries	Osmer	Wigglesworth
Dondero	Jenkins, Ohio	Plumley	Williams, Del.
Douglas	Jenks, N. H.	Poage	Wolcott
Dworshak	Jensen	Polk	Wolfenden, Pa.
Eaton	Johns	Powers	Wolverton, N. J.
Edmiston	Johnson, Ill.	Reed, Ill.	Youngdahl

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Arnold

NOT VOTING—65

Alexander	Coffee, Wash.	Lea	Shafer, Mich.
Ball	Connery	Lemke	Simpson
Boehne	Culkin	McLean	Smith, Wash.
Brown, Ohio	Darrow	Mansfield	Stearns, N. H.
Buck	Davis	Merritt	Sweeney
Buckley, N. Y.	Faddis	Mouton	Sweet
Bulwinkle	Fish	Murdock, Utah	Tenerowicz
Burch	Gearhart	Pace	Thomas, N. J.
Burdick	Green	Pfeifer	Thorkelson
Byrne, N. Y.	Guyer, Kans.	Randolph	Walter
Byron	Hall, Edwin A.	Risk	Welchel
Caldwell	Hall, Leonard W.	Rockefeller	Winter
Carter	Hartley	Sacks	Wood
Casey, Mass.	Hook	Schaefer, Ill.	Woodruff, Mich.
Celler	Jarman	Schafer, Wis.	
Clark	Kean	Schiffler	
Claypool	Kerr	Secrest	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Claypool (for) with Brown of Ohio (against).
Mr. Merritt (for) with Mr. Darrow (against).
Mr. Byrne of New York (for) with Mr. Kean (against).
Mr. Coffee of Washington (for) with Mr. Edwin A. Hall (against).
Mr. Buck (for) with Mr. Simpson (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Ball.
Mr. Boehne with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Risk.
Mr. Mouton with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
Mr. Smith of Washington with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Green with Mr. Thorkelson.
Mr. Wood with Mr. Lemke.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Sweet.
Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.
Mr. Clark with Mr. McLean.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Murdock of Utah with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Schiffler.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Faddis with Mr. Guyer of Kansas.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Schafer of Wisconsin.
Mr. Tenerowicz with Mr. Wheelchel.
Mr. Hook with Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. CANNON of Florida changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT TO RULE XXXV OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DEMPSEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (Rept. No. 2334), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

House Resolution 502

Resolved, That rule XXXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended as follows: At the end of paragraph 3 strike the period and add a semicolon and the following: "and the Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as he may prescribe, one representative of the National Broadcasting Co., one of the Columbia Broadcasting System, one of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and one of the Transradio Press Service."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address made by the Honorable Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WARREN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 90: On page 123, line 6, after the word "appropriation", insert "or contract authorization."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 91: Page 123, line 25, after the word "purpose", insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall make a detailed statement of expenditures from this appropriation to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations at the beginning of the next regular session of Congress: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$6,000,000, of which \$2,100,000 shall be for the Natchez Trace Parkway and shall be allotted and expended ratably between the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee according to mileage of said parkway in each respective State, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and appropriations hereafter made for the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time I have spoken against appropriations for the Natchez Trace or the Sky Line Drive, and as long as I stay here and these appropriations continue I expect to have something to say each year. My first objection to these appropriations is to the fact they are together. Now, these roads do not connect. They are not part of any one system, yet they have been grouped together because a few years back they entered into a common pork-barrel agreement and they have been kept together in the same paragraph since. Both were started without authorization. The first money was taken from relief appropriations by the President. The Congress of the United States had nothing to do with starting either of these propositions. That should be grounds for a continuing objection at any time. Another objection I have, particularly to the Sky Line Drive, is an additional

provision in here that they can build any number of approach roads of any length that they desire. There is no limitation to the number of, or the length of, the approach roads that the Federal Government may build to the Sky Line Drive. I do not think that is sensible in any case.

Mr. Speaker, I am a great believer in the Federal-aid system in conjunction with the States, but this is the first violation of the 50-50 provision so far as road construction is concerned. This is where the Federal Government builds all of the road, the State barely giving the land.

The newest and biggest objection I have is to appropriating \$2,000,000 for this purpose and then authorizing \$6,000,000 for contracts. How can any sensible people agree to this? The Congress is supposed to appropriate only for one term. We meet every year. We appropriate \$2,000,000 for this purpose—then authorize three times as much for contracts to bind future Congresses. It is just a perfectly typical New Deal business proposition, and I think the House should vote against this thing in order to emphasize the objections which I am now making.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the fact these roads were started without any authorization by the Congress, it is expected that the Natchez Trace Parkway will cost \$23,500,000 for 455 miles of roads, and that the Blue Ridge Parkway will cost \$34,300,000 for 484 miles of road, from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a mile. We have appropriated in this bill \$2,000,000 for the projects and last year we appropriated a great sum of money as well. Now it is sought to give permission to make contractual obligations involving \$6,000,000, three times the amount of this appropriation, which means that before the Congress adjourns we may be requested in a deficiency bill to authorize the expenditure of this money.

The President recently came to the Congress and stated he wanted money to build up our national defense. Every Member of Congress, with the exception of one, has voted to do that very thing. How strong will our national defense be if we have no money in the Treasury to back it up to furnish the cash to carry on the national defense? If we have a bankrupt Treasury and a great Army and Navy, what good will they be? We are spending money for things that are not essential and necessary at the present time and I therefore ask the Members of the House to go easy on your ruthless spending.

Let me show you how much we have appropriated for the Blue Ridge Parkway up until November 3, 1939. Up to that time we have appropriated \$13,005,900 and up until November 3 they had an unexpended balance of \$6,881,422.02. They had for the Blue Ridge Parkway on November 30, \$6,880,000, money unexpended, and we give them in this bill an additional \$2,000,000. Now they want to contract for \$6,000,000 more. Where in the name of common sense are you going to get the money to pay for these projects and if you authorize them what kind of money are you going to use to pay the bills with?

Mr. Speaker, this is a serious situation. In times of national stress and in times of great demands upon the Treasury of the United States for national-defense purposes I think we ought to call a halt to these contract authorizations. We should make our national defense permanent and stop squandering for unnecessary things.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. And especially the Sky Line Drive, since it will in no sense be used as a military road for defense purposes.

Mr. RICH. Absolutely. As a military-defense measure it is worthless.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Kansas cannot say that about Natchez Trace, over which Andrew Jackson went to win the only battle of New Orleans in 1815.

Mr. RICH. I may say to the gentleman that we do not want any war in this country and we do not want to get implicated in war abroad, but if you want to keep from getting into war you have to protect the National Treasury. It is time to stop this reckless expenditure of funds. [Applause.] [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is probably just as well that in the rather hectic and troublous period in which we live some folks do not lose their sense of humor. I noticed in the Congressional Digest this morning that a bill was introduced in the Senate of the United States about a week ago directing the Postmaster General to issue a 3-cent postage stamp to commemorate the 9 years of continuous defaulting on the part of certain European governments in making payments on their indebtedness to the United States. Some day we may issue a postage stamp to commemorate some of our own defaulting if we are not careful.

Within the next few days the Committee on Ways and Means of this body will tackle the rather herculean task of raising the debt limit and providing \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000 in taxes. This in itself should be ample to serve notice on the Congress and the country that the time has come to walk rather slowly and sedately as we continue to spend money for every conceivable thing under the sun. I have no doubt that the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is 485 miles long, extending from the Shenandoah to the Great Smokies Park, is a very desirable thing, and that perhaps over a period of years the estimated cost of \$34,000,000 will be justified; but it is not an absolutely indispensable thing at this time. I wonder whether the Congress can sit in the shadow of an endeavor to raise the debt limit and to produce new taxes and at the same time expend money for things that are not absolutely necessary.

The same thing is true of the Natchez Trace. For all I know, this old trail over which Andrew Jackson took his troops more than 128 years ago, extending from Nashville to Jackson, Miss., might make a good military road. I am concerned, however, about the fact that it is going to cost us \$23,000,000, that we have already appropriated \$8,000,000, and that we have \$15,500,000 to go before it is completed. We are a long way from the completion of these projects, and there will be recurrent assaults upon the Federal Treasury at a time when we are going to jack the debt limit from \$45,000,000,000 to \$48,000,000,000, and then impose an onerous burden of taxation aggregating something in the nature of \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 more than is already derived from the taxpayers of the country.

I say nothing about the desirability of these projects, about the prospect of children and adults, rich and poor, getting out in God's sunlight. Yes; one could make a splendid argument on that side, but we cannot be wholly unmindful of our fiscal responsibility. If the contract authorization as carried in this bill is approved by this House, it means that you stamp the seal of approval upon another \$6,000,000 worth of authority that can be obligated now, after this bill is passed, and then a year hence they will be back saying, "We have made these obligations, now we will need the appropriations to cover." The time has come to be just a little cautious about it and determine as between the necessary things and the desirable things.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I just wanted to state what I suppose everybody in the House knows, that \$45,000,000,000 represents the value of everything—mines, railroads, and farms—everything of value west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the action now proposed by the chairman of the conference committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], prevails, it just means you are placing the seal of solemn approval upon another \$6,000,000 of con-

tract authorizations which can be obligated for the purpose of these two interpark highways. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, since about the first day of the session I have listened to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], talk against appropriations. He made the biggest admission on this amendment that he has made during this debate, that this project is a very desirable one. We wish to thank the gentleman for that admission.

Mr. Speaker, I live at the front door of perhaps the greatest park in the world, namely, the Yellowstone National Park. People come from all over the world to enjoy its grandeur and view its world-famous geysers. The great works of Nature one sees in Yellowstone are awe-inspiring. In addition, we have a road from that park over to Glacier National Park, which is another magnificent park; almost matchless in its beauty. Your mountain peaks in the parks down here in this country do not compare at all with the peaks in the Yellowstone National Park, or in the Glacier Park. Our peaks rise up into the heavens; as a matter of fact, they pierce the clouds, and it has been said of them, they tickle the feet of the angels. I fully realize that in the construction of this road we may lose some business from the Yellowstone National Park and Glacier Park, but, notwithstanding that fact, I am for it because I live in that great open-space country out there where we have a lot of room, where we have scenery that is unmatched any place in the world. I have flown over the country through which this road will pass, and after flying over it and looking at what your millions of people have down here in the eastern part of the United States, I feel sorry for you. Whenever I can vote to give you any improvement which will add to your happiness I will vote for it, because I want to see you have the best that the country here can afford, by way of employment of what scenery you have. That road will afford the poor as well as the rich a chance to enjoy Nature.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman said that they had some mountains out there that pierced the clouds.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes; they tickle the feet of the angels.

Mr. RICH. How about the present debt limit? That tickles the new dealers. After the gentleman made his speech on the floor here the other day that he was for economy and that he was for anything that would save the National Treasury and that he would do anything that was going to protect America now in the time of need, does the gentleman think we ought to do things that are unnecessary, and how is the gentleman going to explain that to his constituents?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Let me say to the gentleman there is something besides money. We must not place money above humanity. Dollars never gave you happiness. We have the greatest country in the world if we only let ourselves enjoy it. Why inhibit ourselves if it does cost a few dollars? I know the gentleman would spend it himself. I am for the improvement of our country so that we may get the most use and enjoyment out of it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman is for economy, then why does he not consider dollars? Dollars make some people happy. The gentleman said the other day that he was for economy. Is that dollars or just words?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am for economy, but I am not for economy at the expense of the hungry or jobless or at the expense of the advancement and improvement of this country and the enjoyment of our natural resources. [Applause.] I am in favor of such a policy, and that is why I am going to vote for this amendment. I never expect to see this highway.

However, I have flown over the territory it is going to go through, and I will say it traverses a territory that is a close second to my own State; but regardless of that fact and regardless of the fact that it may take a few tourists away from my own country, I am going to support the expenditure, because, as I said before, I think the eastern people ought to be able to enjoy what little scenic beauty they have.

I may say also that this road passes through a section of the United States of great historical significance. If I had the time and the opportunity from the standpoint of making a closer study of the historical points of interest in the eastern section of the United States, I certainly would traverse this route on the first occasion. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

THE NATCHEZ TRACE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] commented on the fact that the money spent on these projects would have no effect on national defense. I call attention to the fact that this very highway, the Natchez Trace, was the road over which Andrew Jackson marched to New Orleans when he won the greatest victory of the War of 1812.

It is dedicated to those Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians who joined him in that march and in that battle at a time when help was badly needed, when certain elements in New England were crippling the national administration by threatening to withdraw from the American Union.

I call attention also to the fact that today the countries at war are using highways such as this Natchez Trace to transport their troops as well as their motorized and their mechanized equipments. This will furnish a direct route from Nashville to Natchez, near the Gulf, which will not have a single obstruction on it. Every crossing will either be an overhead or an underpass, so that artillery, tanks, motors, and machinery can go directly any time that is necessary, and at as high rate of speed as possible. As General Forrest once said: It would enable us to get there first with the most men.

Besides that, they say that this is providing for contracts in the future. That is merely to keep from stopping the work while we wait for additional authority to make these contracts.

Everyone knows this highway is going to be finished. Everyone knows these appropriations will be made when the time comes, but this provides that the Park Service or the Department of the Interior may go ahead and make these contracts now and not stop this work and move the machinery away and then spend thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars to begin the next project. It is economy, it is common sense, it is common justice to adopt this amendment. I trust that it will be approved by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.]

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In other words, the provision under consideration is simply authority to make contracts with respect to national parks mentioned in the amendment heretofore adopted by the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course; it enables them to make similar contracts in connection with construction on the Natchez Trace and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Is it not a fact that the system of great highways in Germany has contributed largely to her success over there?

Mr. RANKIN. The highways in Europe and the inland waterways have had more effect on this war than almost any other two elements you can mention.

They talk about spending money on this project at a time of national stress. I call attention to the fact that this

highway had its birth in national stress more than 100 years ago, when this country needed a passage to the sea, and when Andrew Jackson and his men were worn out almost trying to get over this very trail in order to reach New Orleans in time to meet the British in their last assault.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman's argument is good for the amount mentioned in the bill, why does he not ask for the total sum needed for the Natchez Trace?

Mr. RANKIN. Because the contracts have not been made.

Mr. RICH. Why does not the gentleman ask for contracts for the \$6,000,000?

Mr. RANKIN. Because the right-of-way has not been obtained yet.

I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. It has been suggested that in view of the raids that have been made by cotton and other interests that the North lost the war after Appomattox.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Minnesota is about as nearly accurate on that as he usually is. That is the greatest argument a Republican has put up against this measure yet. I hope when you Republicans come to vote you rise to that degree of statesmanship just indicated by my distinguished friend from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. We are planning on thoroughly motorizing our armed forces for our national defense. Can the gentleman think of any means of defense—other than modern equipment and trained men—better than highways?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly not. Speed in transportation is one of the most essential elements in modern warfare.

Mr. MURDOCK of Arizona. They are not even second to airways. I know of nothing so combining cultural and material values as such highways.

Mr. RANKIN. We are bound to have them. We have got to motorize our artillery if we are ever to get anywhere in time to be effective in another war; and we are going to need many highways, such as the Natchez Trace, if we should get into another war.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is it not true that already more than the amount carried in this bill has been authorized and that we are appropriating within the amount authorized?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly; and this money will all be appropriated when the time comes, but it is economy instead of extravagance to pass this amendment now. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY].

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I realize when I take the floor to champion such a cause as this that some of my good Republican friends on the left will say that I am always for spending public money, because we have gotten a great deal of it out in my section of the country. Perhaps I have voted for appropriations more frequently than I have voted against them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. Yes. I gladly yield to my friend from Mississippi, who has times without number demonstrated his championship of the common people of America.

Mr. RANKIN. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in respect to spending money, when we were buying the Cape Cod Canal the enthusiasm for expenditures was just as great on the part of some of the gentlemen on the other side, who are now opposing the expenditure of this money, as it was with the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY] when he was voting for money for the Columbia River project.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If there is any thought of trying to play favorites here, I suggest that that is not so, because if the

gentleman can show where we have showed one bit of favoritism for one section of the country over another section of the country. I would like to know where it is.

Mr. LEAVY. I cannot be distracted from the consideration of the matter at issue, even though the question is interesting, so to get back to the thought I had in mind when I just yielded, I have never voted for an appropriation unless I could justify it upon its merits in my own mind. I voted against this park-to-park highway 4 years ago when it first came before us, because I did not believe it was a sound or proper policy. After voting against it, I took the time to go out over so much of the highway as was then finished. I had the route of it pointed out to me. I saw what it meant to the 50,000,000 people that live within 1 day's drive of it, and I changed my mind and have voted consistently for it since. I think purely on the basis of service to the people in the crowded East, you ought to be willing to give them, rich and poor alike, an opportunity to travel these 900 miles through the most scenic and historic regions in this whole section of the country.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I have not the time.

The road goes along at an elevation of 2,500 feet on an average for the whole 900 miles. We have been appropriating all the way from four to seven million dollars a year for it. Note what happened this year. This year the estimate came in for \$2,000,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I just cannot at this point. If I get time when I finish I shall be glad to yield.

What does this amendment do? It merely provides that Congress is giving to the Park Service the right to contract into the next fiscal year for \$4,000,000 additional, making it \$6,000,000 in all—less than we appropriated in 1938 and 1939. It does not affect the financial Budget in any degree whatever, but assures the Government a better return for money spent, as the Park Service can make a longer range plan. But what does it do in the matter of useful service? This road, of necessity, had to be built in sections, because the States have to acquire title to a strip of land 800 feet wide, containing 100 acres to the mile, and have to present it in fee to Uncle Sam. Each of the five States is doing that, and they have now practically completed it. The road was built where title had been acquired or other legal or physical handicaps removed. There are many incomplete blocks, and taking into consideration the erratic temperament of Congress from year to year with reference to appropriations since last year we gave them \$6,000,000 and the year before \$7,000,000, while this year we gave them only \$2,000,000, it will readily be seen it is necessary, for anything like a systematic or intelligent program, that we authorize this additional sum as a contract obligation. What we are doing here does not add to the deficit one dollar. We provide that they can enter into contracts, and we will, of course, be obligated next year to appropriate the money, but the Park Service can carry out a unified, orderly program.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, 390,000 people last year traveled over the sections of the road where completed and it is estimated this year there will be over 500,000. It is the plan and policy of the Park Service to charge a small fee, just as they do for the national parks as a whole, and in the hearings you will find the testimony of Mr. Demaray, Assistant Superintendent in the Park Service, stating this money will all be returned ultimately to the Government of the United States.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman mean to say that anyone on this side of the House has said that it would not make a beautiful highway? We all admit that it will make a beautiful highway, but does the gentleman not think in time of national defense and stress, such as we are going through now, that we should not put the Government to this expense?

Why did we in the committee cut it down to \$1,000,000? Why did the gentleman vote that way? Why is he now giving way before pressure?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield the gentleman 1 minute more.

Mr. LEAVY. I am not yielding to pressure, because in committee, as the hearing discloses, I stated it was a mistake to so drastically cut this item. The greatest mistake this Congress can make in our national defense program would be to cripple or destroy essential public activities that make for happy useful citizens, and think we can secure ourselves by the acquisition of instrumentalities of death and destruction. We need defense weapons, but more important is the right type of citizens. [Applause.]

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 45, the Commission authorized to employ an artist to paint the scene of the signing of the Constitution was authorized to provide for the holding of ceremonies in the rotunda of the Capitol at its unveiling. The Commission, pursuant to that authority, has provided for the holding of ceremonies today at 3 o'clock. The Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate are invited to attend. Upon the declaration of a recess by the Chair the Members of the House who desire to attend the ceremonies will form in line following the Speaker and proceed to the rotunda of the Capitol. The Chair now declares the House to be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon at 2:50 o'clock p. m. the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The proceedings at the unveiling of the painting depicting the signing of the Constitution of the United States in the rotunda of the Capitol will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4:16 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. The Chair takes the liberty of asking unanimous consent that the proceedings just held in the rotunda of the Capitol together with the addresses may be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Is there objection? There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE].

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, permit me to call the attention of the membership to an argument in favor of the adoption of the pending amendment, to recede and concur. The Congress some 5 or 6 years ago by and through its authorization started the Natchez Trace Parkway and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Several millions of dollars have been appropriated by the Congress. A great part of these parkways has been constructed, and contracts are being performed today.

The Senate amendment merely authorizes the Department of the Interior to continue this work and to obligate itself on contracts for the year 1941. The States through which this parkway passes, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, have contributed large sums of money. I do not know how much the other States have appropriated, but the State of Mississippi, has already appropriated over \$1,000,000, some \$350,000 at the past session of the State legislature for the purchase of the right-of-way.

The Congress, I am sure, is not going to break faith with these States which have expended these large sums of money in the purchase of the right-of-way for the construction of these highways.

I express the hope that the House will support the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to use the entire 5 minutes, but I have been watching the proceedings here under this bill appropriating more money with a great deal of interest. I do not suppose there is any person in the House who believes more firmly in team work than I do. I deplore the fact that there has been so much criticism of the New Deal. I am one of those who believe that credit should be given for things accomplished, and the reason I have taken the floor is to show my sense of fairness in giving full credit to the new dealers for the things they have accomplished. I have made a few notes here, and I think they should be made a matter of record in fairness to the committee that is now appropriating these funds.

We on our side of the House must admit that the New Deal has created the most costly Federal bureaucracy in history. It has created the greatest peacetime Budget in history. It has created the largest debt in history. It has created the greatest depression in history. It has created the most burdensome tax structure in history. It has created the greatest unemployment in history; and we cannot deny that it has created the greatest expenditure of public money on record in history.

These are things to brag about, especially now that you are endeavoring to improve that record by the various items you are introducing into this bill at the very time when the Treasury is scraping the bottom of the barrel and asking for an extension of the debt limit and for higher taxes to carry on this orgy of spending. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON].

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I hope my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York, feels somewhat relieved as a result of his wonderful delivery with respect to the misdeeds and shortcomings of the New Deal. He has given us some information about what the New Deal has created, one of the things he said was that the New Deal has created the most unemployment of any administration in the history of the entire country.

I have neither the time nor the disposition to make comparisons, but I am wondering who created the economic conditions and the enormous burden of unemployment and ills of one kind and another that we inherited—not created but that we inherited—from the previous administration? When the gentleman has time I hope he will enlighten the House as to the enormous burden of ills that we inherited from the previous administration.

I rise, of course, in support of the motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

I am very much pleased that those who have opposed this amendment finally admit it is a worth-while project or program. Earlier in the history of this Blue Ridge-Natchez Trace project those who opposed this proposition were just as vehement and critical as they are now of the pending motion. They called it a fantastic project. There has been some improvement in those who have opposed it in the past, but I am certain if those of the opposition would inform themselves fully as to the merits of the proposition they would not only not oppose it but would actively support it.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. There is no man in the House for whom we have greater respect than the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. We are very glad whenever we can do anything for him and his State. But the thought I have in mind is whether or not the gentleman is going to bring in a tax bill for the purpose of preparedness only or will it also cover a lot of these nonessentials for which we are appropriating at this time?

Mr. DOUGHTON. We will cross that bridge when we get to it and we will discuss the problem when it is brought before the House for consideration. I have not the time to explain it now.

Mr. RICH. Will it take care of all these expenses so we will not have to pass them on to our children? I know the gentleman will try to do the right thing.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with the gentleman so far as it is reasonably possible. The gentleman referred to the fact he was willing and anxious to do something for my State, and, of course, we appreciate that. We always appreciate the gentleman's generosity and fair-mindedness. I think if the gentleman will reflect with his intelligent, comprehensive mind he will realize that this is not altogether for the benefit of the State I represent nor for the section through which it passes. It is true the money will be expended along the line of this great parkway from the Smoky Mountain National Park to the Shenandoah National Park. It will be practically all one park. But much money is needed to complete this beautiful parkway. The money that is spent will not only benefit our people but will benefit the people of Pennsylvania because there will be purchased road machinery, dynamite, tools, trucks, and other things.

Many of those things are made in the gentleman's State. It will help relieve the unemployment situation in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and those other States. How much will the gentleman's State be benefited and how much will the unemployment situation be relieved in your section of the country by the expenditure of this money? It will, of course, be of some benefit to the section of the country in which I live. The section through which this parkway passes is the most beautiful section of the eastern part of the United States. If my friend will go down there some week end and take a ride over that beautiful parkway, when we get a few of the links completed that this authorization will permit, so that the parkway may be fully utilized, he will come back with his mind brighter, his nerves quieted, and will favor the program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 86, noes 56.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has just counted. Apparently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 197, nays 155, not voting 78, as follows:

[Roll No. 132]

YEAS—197

Allen, La.	Cullen	Gibbs	Lesinski
Arnold	Cummings	Gore	Lewis, Colo.
Barden, N. C.	D'Alesandro	Gossett	McAndrews
Bates, Ky.	Darden, Va.	Grant, Ala.	McArdle
Beam	Davis	Gregory	McCormack
Beckworth	Delaney	Griffith	McDowell
Bland	Dempsey	Hare	McGehee
Boland	DeRouen	Harrington	McGranery
Boykin	Dickstein	Hart	McKeough
Brooks	Dies	Harter, Ohio	McMillan, Clara G.
Brown, Ga.	Dingell	Havenner	McMillan, John L.
Bryson	Disney	Healey	Maclejewski
Buck	Doughton	Hendricks	Mahon
Buckler, Minn.	Doxey	Hill	Maloney
Bulwinkle	Drewry	Hobbs	Marcantonio
Burch	Duncan	Hunter	Martin, Ill.
Burgin	Dunn	Izac	Massingale
Byrns, Tenn.	Durham	Jacobsen	May
Camp	Eberharter	Johnson, Luther A.	Mills, Ark.
Cannon, Fla.	Edelstein	Johnson, Lyndon	Mills, La.
Cannon, Mo.	Edmiston	Johnson, Okla.	Monroney
Cartwright	Elliott	Johnson, W. Va.	Murdock, Ariz.
Casey, Mass.	Ellis	Jones, Tex.	Murdock, Utah
Chapman	Ferguson	Kefauver	Myers
Clark	Fernandez	Keller	Nelson
Cochran	Fitzpatrick	Kelly	Norrell
Cole, Md.	Flaherty	Kennedy, Md.	O'Connor
Collins	Flannagan	Kennedy, Michael	O'Day
Colmer	Flannery	Keogh	O'Toole
Cooley	Ford, Miss.	Kilday	Pace
Cooper	Ford, Thomas F.	Kirwan	Patman
Courtney	Fries	Kitchens	Patrick
Cox	Fulmer	Kleberg	Patton
Cravens	Garrett	Kocialkowski	Pearson
Creal	Gathings	Larrabee	Peterson, Ga.
Crosser	Gavagan	Lea	Pierce
Crowe	Geyer, Calif.	Leavy	Rabaut

Ramspeck
Rankin
Rayburn
Richards
Robertson
Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Okla.
Romjue
Sabath
Sacks
Sasscer
Satterfield
Schulte

Schwert
Scrugham
Shanley
Shannon
Sheppard
Sheridan
Smith, Ill.
Smith, W. Va.
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Spence

Starnes, Ala.
Steagall
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tarver
Taylor
Tenerowicz
Terry
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tolan
Vincent, Ky.
Voorhis, Calif.

Wallgren
Ward
Warren
Weaver
West
White, Idaho
Whittington
Williams, Mo.
Woodrum, Va.
Zimmerman

Mr. Walter with Mr. Sweet.
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Randolph with Mr. Englebright.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Horton.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Hennings with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Folger with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Magnuson.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hook.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Faddis.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Wheelchell.
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Caldwell.

NAYS—155

Allen, Ill.
Allen, Pa.
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Anderson, Mo.
Andersen, A. H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Austin
Barnes
Barton, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.
Bender
Blackney
Bolles
Bolton
Boren
Bradley, Mich.
Brewster
Carlson
Case, S. Dak.
Chapfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cluett
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Costello
Crawford
Crowther
Culkin
Curtis
Dirksen
Dondero
Douglas
Dworschak

Eaton
Elston
Engel
Evans
Fenton
Ford, Leland M.
Gamble
Gearhart
Gehrmann
Gerlach
Gifford
Gilchrist
Gillie
Goodwin
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Gross
Guyer, Kans.
Gwynne
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Harness
Harter, N. Y.
Hawks
Hess
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Holmes
Hope
Houston
Hull
Jarrett
Jeffries
Jenkins, Ohio
Jenks, N. H.
Jensen
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.

Jones, Ohio
Jonkman
Keefe
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Lambertson
Landis
Lanham
LeCompte
Lewis, Ohio
Luce
Ludlow
McGregor
McLaughlin
McLean
McLeod
Maas
Marshall
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
Michener
Miller
Monkiewicz
Moser
Mott
Mundt
Murray
O'Brien
Oliver
O'Neal
Pittenger
Plumley
Poage
Polk
Powers
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.

Rich
Robison, Ky.
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Routzohn
Rutherford
Ryan.
Sandager
Schafer, Wis.
Schiffler
Secombe
Seger
Short
Smith, Conn.
Smith, Ohio
Springer
Stefan
Sumner, Ill.
Sutphin
Taber
Talle
Thill
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Tinkham
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vorys, Ohio
Vreeland
Wheat
White, Ohio
Wigglesworth
Williams, Del.
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Youngdahl

NOT VOTING—78

Alexander
Ball
Barry
Bell
Bloom
Boehne
Bradley, Pa.
Brown, Ohio
Buckley, N. Y.
Burdick
Byrne, N. Y.
Byron
Caldwell
Carter
Celler
Claypool
Coffee, Wash.
Connelly
Darrow
Ditter

Englebright
Faddis
Fay
Fish
Folger
Gartner
Green
Hall, Edwin A.
Hartley
Hennings
Hook
Horton
Jarman
Jennings
Johns
Kean
Kee
Kennedy, Martin
Kerr
Kilburn

Kramer
Lemke
Lynch
Magnuson
Mansfield
Merritt
Mitchell
Mouton
Nichols
Norton
O'Leary
Osmer
Parsons
Peterson, Fla.
Pfeifer
Randolph
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Risk
Rockefeller

Schaefer, Ill.
Schuetz
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.
Simpson
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wash.
Stearns, N. H.
Sumners, Tex.
Sweet
Thorkelson
Vinson, Ga.
Wadsworth
Walter
Welch
Wheelchell
Winter
Wood

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vinson of Georgia (for) with Mr. Ditter (against).
Mr. Claypool (for) with Mr. Brown of Ohio (against).
Mr. Smith of Virginia (for) with Mr. Ball (against).
Mr. Bloom (for) with Mr. Gartner (against).
Mr. Coffee of Washington (for) with Mr. Edwin A. Hall (against).
Mr. Lynch (for) with Mr. Rockefeller (against).
Mr. Nichols (for) with Mr. Hartley (against).
Mr. Byrne of New York (for) with Mr. Kean (against).
Mr. Parsons (for) with Mr. Risk (against).
Mr. Fay (for) with Mr. Simpson (against).
Mr. Schuetz (for) with Mr. Johns (against).
Mr. O'Leary (for) with Mr. Reed of Illinois (against).
Mr. Pfeifer (for) with Mr. Kilburn (against).
Mr. Martin J. Kennedy (for) with Mr. Osmer (against).
Mr. Merritt (for) with Mr. Darrow (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Mouton with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
Mr. Smith of Washington with Mr. Burdick.
Mr. Green with Mr. Thorkelson.
Mr. Wood with Mr. Lemke.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 95: On page 127, after line 5, insert the following:

"Navy and Marine Memorial: For labor and materials including the preparation of revised plans and specifications as may be necessary, not to exceed \$5,000 for architectural fees and full satisfaction of all obligations in connection with the original contract between the Navy and Marine Memorial Association and the architect, and not to exceed \$44,384 for the design, professional services, disbursements, materials, and in full satisfaction of all obligations in connection with the original contract between the Navy and Marine Memorial Association and the sculptor, and the remainder, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended during the fiscal year 1941, for the completion of the Navy and Marine Memorial, authorized by act approved April 26, 1939, \$100,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Navy and Marine Memorial: For completion of the Navy and Marine Memorial in accordance with plans approved by the Fine Arts Commission, \$51,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used for the payment of any obligations referred to in the act of April 29, 1939 (Public, No. 53, 76th Cong.)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. JENKS].

Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, on Columbia Island in the Potomac on the Memorial Highway and very nearly opposite the new Jefferson Memorial stands unfinished today, abandoned, a memorial unveiled 10 years ago to the men of our Navy and Marine Corps—men who have given their lives in the service of their country. For 10 years this memorial has stood there incomplete.

We have neglected for 150 years or more to erect any memorial in this country to the men of our Navy and Marine Corps, to my knowledge, and I believe I can say that without contradiction. This memorial was erected through the contributions of more than 2,000,000 school children and people of this country, but they failed to quite reach the goal and have asked this Congress to complete this memorial.

That bill was passed by the House, I think almost unanimously if not unanimously, and was passed by the Senate and signed by the President, who is heartily in favor of completing the memorial. How could there be a more appropriate time to do so than now, when we are navy-minded, national-defense-minded, when we are going to ask more men in our Navy to serve their country? Do we want them to feel that this Congress will not appropriate \$100,000 to complete their memorial?

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. How much is involved in this proposition? Is it not \$50,000 instead of \$100,000?

Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire. It is \$100,000.

Mr. HOUSTON. I understand the amendment now pending will reduce the amount to \$50,000.

Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire. Which I shall oppose.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this operation is one of the most notorious swindles in our generation. A certain outfit got together and collected \$339,737 from school children to put up a memorial somewhere in Washington.

Mr. Demaray, Associate Director of the National Parks Service, testifying on July 11, 1939, was asked—

Do you know what they did with this money?

Mr. DEMARAY. Well, as far as I can answer that, there is about \$110,000 or \$120,000 showing for work that has been done on the memorial. The balance of it must have been for promotion expenses.

Just think of it. They collected \$339,000 from school children, and they can account for only \$110,000 or \$120,000 of it. Of that amount, \$101,000 went to architects and sculptors.

The proposal in this Senate amendment is to give them \$44,000 more for sculptors and \$5,000 for an architect, and \$50,000 for something else.

They came in here about 10 years ago with a bill to erect this memorial. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] was in charge of the bill, and he agreed on the floor right out and out—it is right in the record—that if they were given about \$20,000 out of the Treasury to pay for building this memorial and bringing it down here and erecting it that would be the end of the story. Now they are back here asking for \$100,000 more. Of the money that can be accounted for, practically all of it has gone for promotion expenses and architects' fees. Now they want half of \$100,000 more for architects' fees and promotion expenses. They have not kept faith with the Congress. They have gone back on what they agreed to do.

On top of that, anybody who has seen this memorial knows that it is the worst travesty on art in the National Capital. It is the most disgusting and disgraceful looking thing you ever saw.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. Who is the "they" to whom the gentleman refers?

Mr. TABER. The whole outfit that has been promoting it.

Mr. COLE of New York. Who is it?

Mr. TABER. William Church Osborne was one of the promoters of this thing and had a good deal to do with raising the money. I do not know who had charge of accounting for it, but I do know that they cannot tell anything about where the money went, and they cannot find out.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. There has been no authority granted by the Congress to make this appropriation, has there?

Mr. TABER. Well, there was a bill put through some time ago, but it has expired.

Now, I hope that this Congress is not going to go on record in favor of perpetuating this operation. It is time we stopped this and not go into it any deeper. I hope this motion to recede and concur with an amendment will be rejected.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman believe, in view of the fact we have to conserve funds for national defense, that this House should unanimously reject this indefensible racket-raid on our almost bankrupt Federal Treasury?

Mr. TABER. It is time we began to show some sense of responsibility.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. We can buy a bomber plane or a couple of antiaircraft guns to defend the Nation's Capital with this amount of money.

Mr. TABER. And we need them a great deal worse. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are now asked to appropriate \$100,000 for the completion of a monument, the erection of which was first undertaken, according to the statements made here today, by individuals. No one has challenged the purpose behind the project, though the methods of some of its promoters have been questioned. We may assume that those whose memories we seek by the completion of this monument to honor are worthy of that tribute. That assumption does not justify us in making the appropriation at this time.

Shortly we will have before us a tax bill which, if adequate for the purpose, will levy grievous burdens upon our people. That tax bill will bring home to the folks who elected us as no other act on our part can do, the fact that we have been spending billions of dollars on projects that were unnecessary; wasting much of the money, without providing for repayment of the obligations which we incurred when we made those appropriations.

Soon will come before us a bill to increase the limit of the national debt, which again will remind the home folks that we have been extravagant with the money which we have borrowed; that we have been a party to creating a situation where now, when we believe ourselves to be faced with a great national emergency, our national-debt limit is far greater, in fact, more than double any previous peacetime national debt. These two things, the levying of new taxes, the increasing of the limit of our national debt, so that we may borrow more money, should remind us that first things should come first, that for only those things which are necessities should we continue to make appropriations.

True, this request is for only \$100,000, considered against the background of other appropriations, it is just "chicken feed." Yes; I notice the gentleman from California [Mr. GEYER] smiles and nods. I have often marveled at the cheerfulness, the wholehearted, the generous spirit exhibited by the gentleman as he voted for appropriations, spending other people's money. Perhaps that is one of the things which we do most easily here. It is one of the things at which Congress is an expert but if we continue to waste the taxpayers money on this, that, and the other; if we continue to vote sums which we do not have, but must borrow, for purposes, which, while desirable, are not necessary, soon we will be called to account for our actions. It may be that that day of reckoning will come next November and that those of us who desire to return to Congress should have in mind our settlement day with the electors.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I ask the gentleman, when he refers to the delegation from California, would he kindly indicate—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no; I did not say "the delegation." I said the gentleman who was smiling at me, giving his encouragement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will not the gentleman give the name of the man?

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman to whom I had reference was the gentleman from California [Mr. GEYER].

During the last few days we have appropriated billions of dollars for national defense. Those appropriations will add to our national debt and will force the levying of new taxes.

The President frightened and threw into a panic about two-thirds of our population by his speech here in the House a week ago last Thursday. Then last Sunday he came back in one of his fireside chats and quite complacently announced that "all is well." He frightened the people and the Congress, and he induced the Congress to once more vote him almost unlimited power and more money than he can legitimately spend during the remainder of his term. Having created that fear, obtained that power, and the authority to spend billions of dollars, apparently he looked into the mirror and was well satisfied with what he saw. In substance, he told us, "Do not be afraid, my children, I am here and the bogey-man will not get you." No doubt to justify his confidence in himself he forgot all about his complete failure as a solver of our domestic problems and saw him-

self seated in the White House for a third term, saw himself in his accustomed role of "The magic man."

This administration and its rubber-stamp Congress has been a success as the creator of a staggering national debt. No other administration has been able to waste in so many ways so much money, has been able to get so little for what it spent.

If things turn out as the President prophesied, we will need every dollar that we can raise, beg, or borrow for national defense. Especially is this true if the percentage of waste established by this present administration continues. Instead of erecting monuments for the edification of Hitler, if he comes, and certainly monuments cannot in any way contribute to our national defense, why not, for once, use a little common sense and vote down this proposition?

When this session started we gave the country to understand that we intended to economize. Well do I remember those economy speeches made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. They were wonderful economy speeches, packed with good sense, sound logic, and outlined a policy which would, had it been followed, have done much to take us out of the depression. Then came the victories of Hitler and, taking advantage of the situation, the President, as he has done so often before, using some real or fancied emergency, some real condition or some creature of his imagination, asked for and obtained appropriations amounting to billions of dollars. We dare not refuse to appropriate for national defense because we do not actually know how great is our need, nor do we know what amount is necessary for our protection, but one thing we do know, and that is that we do not at this time need monuments.

Assuming that the Nation's security is now in danger, let us once, at least, during the discussion of this bill, vote for economy and turn down this appropriation. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the author of the bill, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. IZAC] 5 minutes.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, a civilian committee raised \$339,000 for a Navy and Marine memorial which is partly completed and erected on Columbia Island not far across the Potomac. That monument is not completed. The funds have been exhausted. They have turned to the Federal Congress and asked that we do something about completing it. The veterans' and other patriotic organizations felt that it was a disgrace to those who served in the Navy and to those who go down to the sea in ships that they should not have the one memorial erected in the 150 years of the life of this country completed after 10 years of effort, and they asked me to sponsor a bill this past year to bring it to a completion. We put the bill through. I do not believe there was any objection, and while it is true that the date has long since passed at which time we would have expected to spend the money, nevertheless the Appropriations Committee never before saw fit to give us the \$50,000 that was needed for the actual completion of the monument. But now they have come in here and offer to give us that amount on a motion to disagree with the Senate amendment of \$100,000 and provide just what is needed for the completion of the monument, leaving the architects' fees and the sculptors' fees to wait for a future day.

I am interested not so much in the architect or in the designer, who is dead now, although I hope that we will do justice to both of those people, but I am interested in seeing that this memorial is completed. It will take about \$50,000, and all of the veterans' organizations and other patriotic citizens have been besieging me to do my duty and present the matter to you and show you that it is something the American people want completed, and that it should be done as a national effort. I appeal to you not to strike this out, but to go along with the committee which has investigated this thoroughly. Since only \$50,000 is needed, I ask you to agree to the motion made.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IZAC. Yes.

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Mr. VAN ZANDT. I trust the gentleman will explain to the Members of the House that the veterans' organizations were invited to assist in the solicitation of the funds but that they had nothing to do with the accounting or the expenditure of the money.

Mr. IZAC. Yes; originally they were, and the school children and the patriotic citizens all over the United States were asked to and they did contribute, I think, \$339,000. Of course, it was a civilian committee, and there was no accounting to the Congress; and, in fact, they did not come to the Congress and ask for aid until after their funds had been exhausted. The Appropriations Committee had nothing to do with the expenditure of the money in the past, and all they ask is that we vote this appropriation and finish the memorial now rather than leave it as a black spot on the other bank of the Potomac River.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] to preside as Speaker pro tempore for the remainder of the day.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 97, noes 81.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 157, nays 173, not voting 100, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—157

Allen, La.	Drewry	Lea	Routzohn
Anderson, Mo.	Duncan	Leavy	Sacks
Arnold	Dunn	Lesinski	Sasser
Barden, N. C.	Durham	McAndrews	Satterfield
Barnes	Edelstein	McCormack	Schulte
Bates, Ky.	Elliott	McGehee	Schwert
Beckworth	Ellis	McGranery	Scrumham
Bland	Ferguson	McKeough	Shanley
Boland	Fernandez	McMillan, Clara	Shannon
Boykin	Flaherty	Maclejewski	Sheppard
Brooks	Flannagan	Magnuson	Sheridan
Brown, Ga.	Flannery	Maloney	Smith, Conn.
Buck	Ford, Miss.	Marcantonio	Snyder
Buckler, Minn.	Fries	Martin, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Burch	Gathings	Massingale	Sparkman
Burgin	Gavagan	Miller	Spence
Camp	Geyer, Calif.	Mills, La.	Starnes, Ala.
Cannon, Fla.	Gibbs	Murdock, Ariz.	Steagall
Cartwright	Grant, Ala.	Murdock, Utah	Stearns, N. H.
Casey, Mass.	Griffith	Myers	Sullivan
Clark	Harrington	Nelson	Sutphin
Cochran	Havener	Norton	Sweeney
Cole, Md.	Healey	O'Connor	Tenerowicz
Collins	Hill	O'Day	Thomas, Tex.
Cooley	Houston	O'Toole	Tolan
Cooper	Izac	Petman	Van Zandt
Costello	Jacobsen	Patrick	Voorhis, Calif.
Courtney	Jenks, N. H.	Patton	Wallgren
Cravens	Johnson, Luther A.	Peterson, Fla.	Ward
Crosser	Johnson, Okla.	Peterson, Ga.	Weaver
Crowe	Kefauver	Pierce	Welch
Cullen	Keller	Rabaut	White, Idaho
D'Alesandro	Kennedy, Martin	Ramspeck	Whittington
Darden, Va.	Kennedy, Md.	Rankin	Williams, Mo.
Dempsey	Kennedy, Michael	Rayburn	Wolverton, N. J.
DeRouen	Keogh	Richards	Wood
Dies	Kleberg	Robertson	Zimmerman
Dingell	Kocalkowski	Robinson, Utah	
Doughton	Kunkel	Rogers, Okla.	
Doxey	Lanham	Romjue	

NAYS—173

Allen, Pa.	Cannon, Mo.	Culkin	Gamble
Andersen, H. Carl	Carlson	Curtis	Garrett
Anderson, Calif.	Case, S. Dak.	Dirksen	Gearhart
Andersen, A. H.	Chapman	Disney	Gehrmann
Angell	Chapfield	Dondero	Gerlach
Arends	Church	Douglas	Gifford
Austin	Clason	Dworshak	Gilchrist
Bates, Mass.	Clevenger	Eaton	Gillie
Bender	Cluett	Eberharter	Goodwin
Blackney	Coffee, Nebr.	Edmiston	Gore
Bolton	Cole, N. Y.	Elston	Gossett
Boren	Colmer	Engel	Graham
Bradley, Mich.	Corbett	Evans	Grant, Ind.
Bryson	Crawford	Fenton	Gregory
Byrns, Tenn.	Crowther	Fulmer	Guyer, Kans.

Gwynne	Kelly	Moser	Smith, W. Va.
Hall, Leonard W.	Kilday	Mott	South
Halleck	Kinzer	Mundt	Springer
Hancock	Kirwan	Murray	Stefan
Hare	Kitchens	Norrell	Sumner, Ill.
Harness	Knutson	O'Brien	Summers, Tex.
Hart	Landis	Oliver	Taber
Harter, N. Y.	Larrabee	O'Neal	Talle
Harter, Ohio	LeCompte	Pace	Tarver
Hawks	Lewis, Colo.	Pearson	Terry
Hess	Lewis, Ohio	Pittenger	Thill
Hobbs	Luce	Plumley	Thomason
Hoffman	Ludlow	Poage	Tibbott
Holmes	McDowell	Polk	Tinkham
Hope	McGregor	Powers	Treadway
Horton	McLaughlin	Reed, N. Y.	Vincent, Ky.
Hull	McLean	Rees, Kans.	Vorys, Ohio
Hunter	McLeod	Rich	Vreeland
Jarrett	McMillan, John L.	Robison, Ky.	Warren
Jeffries	Mahon	Rogers, Mass.	Wheat
Jenkins, Ohio	Marshall	Rutherford	White, Ohio
Jennings	Martin, Iowa	Ryan	Williams, Del.
Jensen	Martin, Mass.	Sandager	Wolcott
Johnson, Ill.	Mason	Schafer, Wis.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Johnson, Ind.	May	Schiffler	Woodruff, Mich.
Johnson, Lyndon	Michener	Secombe	Youngdahl
Johnson, W. Va.	Mills, Ark.	Seger	
Jonkman	Monkiewicz	Short	
Keefe	Monroney	Smith, Ohio	

NOT VOTING—100

Alexander	Cox	Jarman	Reed, Ill.
Allen, Ill.	Creal	Johns	Risk
Andrews	Cummings	Jones, Ohio	Rockefeller
Ball	Darrow	Jones, Tex.	Rodgers, Pa.
Barry	Davis	Kean	Sabath
Barton, N. Y.	Delaney	Kee	Schaefer, Ill.
Beam	Dickstein	Kerr	Schuetz
Bell	Ditter	Kilburn	Secrest
Bloom	Englebright	Kramer	Shafer, Mich.
Boehne	Faddis	Lambertson	Simpson
Bolles	Fay	Lemke	Smith, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Fish	Lynch	Smith, Va.
Brewster	Fitzpatrick	McArdle	Smith, Wash.
Brown, Ohio	Folger	Maas	Sweet
Buckley, N. Y.	Ford, Leland M.	Mansfield	Taylor
Bulwinkle	Ford, Thomas F.	Merritt	Thomas, N. J.
Burdick	Gartner	Mitchell	Thorkelson
Byrne, N. Y.	Green	Mouton	Vinson, Ga.
Byron	Gross	Nichols	Wadsworth
Caldwell	Hall, Edwin A.	O'Leary	Walter
Carter	Hartley	Osmer	West
Celler	Hendricks	Parsons	Whelchel
Clappool	Hennings	Pfeifer	Wigglesworth
Coffee, Wash.	Hinshaw	Randolph	Winter
Connery	Hook	Reece, Tenn.	Woodrum, Va.

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. West (for) with Mr. Wigglesworth (against).
 Mr. Celler (for) with Mr. Andrews (against).
 Mr. Vinson of Georgia (for) with Mr. Ditter (against).
 Mr. Claypool (for) with Mr. Brown of Ohio (against).
 Mr. Smith of Virginia (for) with Mr. Ball (against).
 Mr. Bloom (for) with Mr. Gartner (against).
 Mr. Coffee of Washington (for) with Mr. Edwin A. Hall (against).
 Mr. Byrne of New York (for) with Mr. Kean (against).
 Mr. Pay (for) with Mr. Simpson (against).
 Mr. Hennings (for) with Mr. Kilburn (against).
 Mr. Buckley of New York (for) with Mr. Osmer (against).
 Mr. Pfeifer (for) with Mr. Jones of Ohio (against).
 Mr. Parsons (for) with Mr. Reece of Tennessee (against).
 Mr. O'Leary (for) with Mr. Bolles (against).
 Mr. Schuetz (for) with Mr. Johns (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Carter.
 Mr. Mouton with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Alexander.
 Mr. Secrest with Mr. Shafer of Michigan.
 Mr. Smith of Washington with Mr. Burdick.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Thorkelson.
 Mr. Cox with Mr. Lemke.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Sweet.
 Mr. Kerr with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Randolph with Mr. Englebright.
 Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
 Mr. Creal with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
 Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Barton of New York.
 Mr. Beam with Mr. Risk.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Brewster.
 Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Rockefeller.
 Mr. Taylor with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. McArdle with Mr. Lambertson.
 Mr. Faddis with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
 Mr. Folger with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Gross.
 Mr. Kramer with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Merritt with Mr. Darrow.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Lynch.
 Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hook.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. BECKWORTH and Mr. BROWN of Georgia changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. FULMER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 99: Page 132, line 9, insert: "Restoration of Lower Klamath Migratory Waterfowl Refuge: For the restoration and development of Klamath Lake Reservation (commonly known as the Lower Klamath Migratory Waterfowl Refuge) as a feeding, nesting, and breeding ground for migratory birds, including the construction of water-control works thereon and for necessary expenses incident thereto, \$70,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 100: Page 132, line 16, strike out "\$2,381,093" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,791,093."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,641,093."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 101: Page 132, line 21, strike out "\$4,881,093" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,291,093."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,141,093."

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 110: Page 149, after line 4, insert the following: "Division of Territories and Island Possessions: For expenses of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the investigation and survey of natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or by contract, if deemed necessary, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers and periodicals, stationery, hire of automobiles, purchase of equipment, supplies and provisions, and all other necessary expenses, \$250,000: *Provided*, That fuel, repairs, and emergency supplies to be paid for out of this appropriation may be contracted for in foreign ports."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 110.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the action just taken by the House, it occurs to me that I should make a brief statement.

Some Members have asked the question if there is any money in the pending bill for the purpose of continuing the so-called Byrd Antarctic Expedition. I will say in that connection that there was no such provision in the bill as it

passed the House. The Senate, as you know, included \$250,000 for that purpose. At the time the House and Senate conferees met, Admiral Byrd was on his way to Washington, being called home by the President of the United States. I think it is only fair to say that both the House and Senate conferees desired additional information about the matter. Certainly it is fair to say that it was the unanimous sentiment of all Members of the House conference that it would be much more preferable to defer the entire matter at this time and let it be considered in connection with the deficiency bill, which has heretofore carried all appropriations for this activity.

Let me say here for the benefit of the Members that I have discussed this matter in some detail with the President of the United States. I also have received a letter from him which I have shown members of the committee. I also have a letter from the State Department, and I know that the President is tremendously interested in the entire matter; but, on the other hand, the President was kind enough to make it plain to me that he was not particular about what bill carried the appropriation, whether it was in the Interior or the deficiency bill. But after conferring with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and other members of the committee, it was thought best, for reasons I have stated, to permit the deficiency committee to continue its jurisdiction over appropriations for the Antarctic Expedition.

I want to add here, Mr. Speaker, that after Admiral Byrd returned from the Antarctic recently he called at my office and I had the pleasure of an interesting and pleasing visit with him. I found him to be fair and reasonable in every respect. I found that he is now, and has been, on active duty and under the orders of the President of the United States. I am glad also to say that I found the distinguished admiral to be a sincere and honorable gentleman from every possible standpoint. You will recall that when the House bill was under consideration that I referred to Admiral Byrd as a great explorer. I might also have added that he is a great scientist and a great patriotic American. I have nothing but the highest feeling for him personally, but I told the admiral, as well as the President and the Senate conferees and others with whom I have discussed the matter, that I felt it was best that the deficiency committee, which undoubtedly is more familiar with the subject than the Interior subcommittee, should continue its jurisdiction over this activity.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to hear my distinguished friend from Oklahoma speak so highly of my friend, Admiral Byrd, who was born and reared at Winchester, Va., and for some years has been an adopted son of our sister Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Frequently during debate in recent days on national defense we have heard it said that there are two vital elements of defense that money cannot buy. One of those is courage, the other is patriotism. No man I have ever known possesses those two cardinal virtues to a higher degree than Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to read to the House a letter that I received today from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 29, 1940.

MY DEAR MR. ROBERTSON: It has been brought to my attention that during the consideration of the appropriation for the continuance of the United States Antarctic Service, in which the Department of State is interested, certain statements were made regarding Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, United States Navy, retired, which I feel sure were based entirely on a misapprehension as to the facts.

Until Admiral Byrd was consulted by the Department of State in January 1939 he had no prior knowledge of the proposed Government expedition to the Antarctic. When his services were requested by the Government he immediately responded generously and has given more than a year of his time to the Antarctic Service during which he has not only received no compensation from the Government, or any other source, beyond his pay as a retired naval officer, but has given and loaned to the Government many thousands of dollars of his equipment.

In my opinion, considerations of continental defense make it vitally important to keep for the 21 American Republics a clearer title to that part of the Antarctic continent south of America than is claimed by any non-American country. The continuance of the work of the Antarctic Service is essential in this connection. During the brief period of its existence, due to the administrative ability and qualities of leadership possessed by Admiral Byrd, a great deal has been accomplished toward this end: two well-equipped bases have been established 1,200 miles apart; 800 miles of the 1,200 miles of the hitherto inaccessible coast line south of the Pacific Ocean have been reached; 150,000 square miles of unknown area have been investigated; and 14 new islands and 6 new mountain ranges have been discovered. In addition to these geographical discoveries important research is also being pursued in many other branches of science.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to invite the attention of the House especially to the concluding paragraph in the letter written to me by the Secretary of State:

In my opinion, Admiral Byrd, whose integrity and honor is beyond question, deserves the thanks of his Government for performing an important and patriotic service at great personal sacrifice.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman from Virginia that Massachusetts is extremely proud and extremely honored to have Admiral Byrd as an adopted son.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I thank the gentlewoman so much.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 111: Page 150, line 17, strike out "\$1,240,285" and insert "\$1,275,285."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 111 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert the following: "and not to exceed \$35,000 for the purchase of uniforms for employees, \$1,275,285."

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I may say to the gentleman that that will not purchase uniforms for the attendants at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does the gentleman want to raise it?

Mr. RICH. It will furnish the dresses, but it will not furnish the stockings. So they will be back here next year for the stockings. I may say to the chairman of the committee that we are glad this bill is completed. Although we put up a fight to try to reduce various amounts, we did not meet with much success.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman in reply that I was almost overcome by his convincing argument. I thought he was going to ask the House to raise this last amount and I was going to ask the distinguished gentleman, "Where are you going to get the money?"

Mr. RICH. You will never fool me by trying to get me to squander the taxpayers' money, because I believe we ought to be conservative at a time like this when we want national defense, when we want to protect America from everybody on the outside, from those who would destroy America. That is what we want to do, so let us get together.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. In explanation of the amendment I wish to state that it provides \$35,000 for the purchase of uniforms for certain employees at St. Elizabeths Hospital. Approximately 1,000 employees are concerned, including male attendants, fire and police employees, nurses, and so forth. Many of these employees receive salaries of approximately \$1,260, and it is not believed fair

that they should be forced to spend a portion of this sum for uniforms. It is my understanding that in every department of the Government in the District of Columbia requiring guards or other employees to wear uniforms, these uniforms are paid for by the Government except in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the several motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. FLAHERTY (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for 3 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. VINSON of Georgia, for 6 days, on account of important business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOUSTON asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by putting in a letter written by Commissioner Pinchot to President Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TINKHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDELSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein newspaper clippings showing the necessity for technical employment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be granted leave of absence for 5 days on account of important business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by David C. Mearns, of the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain tables furnished me by the F. S. C. C. and the Department of State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Moline Dispatch.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order heretofore agreed to, the Chair declares the House in recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BLAND], at 8 o'clock p. m.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House previously entered, the Clerk will call the private bills reported by the Committee on Claims.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH MIHELICH

The Clerk called the first bill on the private calendar (S. 920) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Montana to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the estate of Joseph Mihelich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of Montana to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, upon the claim of the estate of Joseph Mihelich, for damages sustained as a result of the death of Joseph Mihelich, who was killed at Butte, Mont., on July 2, 1938, by the caving in of a sewer ditch which had been dug by employees of the Works Progress Administration: *Provided,* That the judgment, if any, shall not exceed \$5,000.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the figures, insert "the death of the said Joseph Mihelich being allegedly caused."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1289, for the relief of the city of Leavenworth, Kans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the city of Leavenworth, Kans., the sum of \$14,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States growing out of the construction during 1938 of a new intake from the Missouri River and of certain sewer extension work made necessary by such new intake. Such new intake was made

necessary by the diversion of the water of the river from the old intake in the carrying out of a Federal project to make the river a navigable stream: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARKER M'KEE, SR., AND LOUISE M'KEE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2083, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Parker McKee, Sr., and Louise McKee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Parker McKee, Sr., and Louise McKee, of Woodbury, N. J., against the United States for damages for the death of their son, Parker McKee, Jr., as the result of a landslide which occurred at official project No. 165-22-3018 of the Works Progress Administration, in Woodbury, N. J., on April 7, 1937.

Sec. 2. In the determination of such claims the United States shall be held liable for the acts of its officers and employees to the same extent as if it were a private person; except that any judgment rendered on such claims shall not be for any amount in excess of \$5,000.

Sec. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph "Twentieth" of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "Jr.", insert the word "allegedly."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KATHERINE SCOTT, MRS. J. H. SCOTT, JETTIE STEWART, AND RUTH MINCEMEYER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2132, for the relief of Katherine Scott, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Jettie Stewart, and Ruth Mincemeyer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Katherine Scott, Ellington, Mo., the sum of \$2,000; to Mrs. J. H. Scott, Ellington, Mo., \$1,300; to Jettie Stewart, Ellington, Mo., \$100; and to Ruth Mincemeyer, Clayton, Mo., \$100; in all, \$3,500, in full settlement of their respective claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained when the vehicle in which they were riding was struck by a truck of United States Civilian Conservation Corps Camp S-70, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, on Missouri State Highway No. 106, at the point where it intersects with the park road leading to camp S-70, June 12, 1936: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$2,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the sign and figures "\$1,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500."

Page 1, line 8, strike out the sign and figures "\$100" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the sign and figures "\$100" and insert in lieu thereof "\$50."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the sign and figures "\$3,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,100."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISADORE J. FRIEDMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2199, for the relief of Isadore J. Friedman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Isadore J. Friedman, of Belmar, N. J., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,693.86, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damage and personal injuries suffered by him when a truck owned by the United States Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., collided with his vehicle on February 5, 1938, on Main Street, Lakehurst, N. J.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER J. HOGAN AND W. R. LARKIN, FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2419, for the relief of Walter J. Hogan and W. R. Larkin, in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 1363), entitled "An act for the relief of certain individuals in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho," is hereby amended by substituting the amounts of \$400 and \$2,000, respectively, in lieu of the amounts of \$100 and \$1,300 appearing in the act immediately following the names of Walter J. Hogan and W. R. Larkin.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNA M. SHEA

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2572, for the relief of Anna M. Shea.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna M. Shea, of Portland, Ore., the sum of \$161.50, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation and reimbursement for medical and hospital expenses incurred on account of personal injuries sustained by her as the result of being struck by an automobile operated by a Works Progress Administration employee on June 12, 1936, in Portland, Ore.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. FINLEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2667, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Finley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Finley, of Roswell, N. Mex., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of a minor son, Calvin Finley, who was killed in an accident involving a Civilian Conservation Corps truck on April 24, 1934, east of Roswell, N. Mex.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the

contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES H. PARR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2798) for the relief of Charles H. Parr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Charles H. Parr for disability alleged to have been incurred by him on or about September 14, 1933, when engaged in authorized activities while an enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps at North Vernon, Ind., and to determine said claim upon its merits under the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That said claim shall be filed with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACK HILLS METHODIST HOSPITAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1167) for the relief of the Black Hills Methodist Hospital of Rapid City, S. Dak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Black Hills Methodist Hospital of Rapid City, S. Dak., the sum of \$288.65 in full settlement of its claims against the United States for services rendered beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration by the hospital prior to 1933 on the authority of the designated examiner and covered in a revised voucher received in the central office of the Veterans' Administration on June 9, 1933, after passage of the Economy Act of March 20, 1933, which discontinued the authority of payment for such services.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill, page 2, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LESTER R. TAYLOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1178) for the relief of Lester R. Taylor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lester R. Taylor the sum of \$1,307.50 in full settlement of all claims for injuries, hospital care, and other expenses suffered and incurred by his son, Jerry Taylor, a minor, when struck by a Government truck, operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Sturgis, S. Dak., on June 14, 1937.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 5, after name "Taylor", insert "of Sturgis, S. Dak."

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$1,307.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$792.68."

Line 6, after the word "claims", insert "against the United States."

Line 8, strike out the word "by" and insert in lieu thereof "when."

Line 8, strike out the word "when" and insert in lieu thereof "was."

At the end of the bill add: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any

person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MALACHY RYAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1846) for the relief of Malachy Ryan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Malachy Ryan, former acting postmaster at Caledonia, Minn., with the sum of \$109, lost by reason of burglary occurring in his office May 8, 1933.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIM OF D. X. SANDERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2078) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma to hear, determine, and render judgment, without intervention of a jury, upon the claim of D. X. Sanders, of Sallisaw, Okla., for damages allegedly sustained by him in July or August 1919 as a result of the injury and death of approximately 150 head of cattle, by reason of the alleged neglect of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in the dipping of said cattle for the elimination of infested ticks, preparatory to interstate shipment.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAN YANCEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2083) for the relief of Dan Yancey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Dan Yancey, the sum of \$2,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States arising in connection with the forfeiture of a lease to certain Federal lands east of Mammoth Springs in Yellowstone National Park (formerly known as Yancey's) and the refusal of the Department of the Interior to renew or grant any further lease of such lands to the said Dan Yancey, and also the destruction of certain buildings on said lands owned by the said Dan Yancey.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, page 1, after "Yancey", insert "of Livingston, Mont." and strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000."

Page 2, line 5, strike out the period, insert a colon, and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

C. B. REAGH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2513) for the relief of C. B. Reagh.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to C. B. Reagh, Belden, Miss., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained by the said C. B. Reagh on account of personal injuries received by Robert Reagh, his minor son, when he was struck on May 6, 1937, near Acton, Tenn., by a motor vehicle in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "Corps", strike out the period, add a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIM OF GERALDINE ASH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2901) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Geraldine Ash.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment, as if the United States were suable in tort, and notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, upon the claim of Geraldine Ash for damages on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Geraldine Ash in a collision involving the automobile in which she was riding and a truck operated by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture on January 18, 1938, in the city of Athens, Ga.: *Provided*, That the measure of damages to govern in said suit shall be the same as is or may be provided and authorized by the laws of the State of Georgia: *Provided further*, That the judgment, if any, shall not exceed \$5,000. Such suit shall be brought within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act and shall not abate by the death of the claimant but may be continued in the event of her death by her personal representative, as provided by the laws of Georgia.

SEC. 2. The United States district attorney for the middle district of Georgia is hereby charged with the duty of defending the United States in any suit instituted under the authority of section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered pursuant to this act. The amount of such judgment, when appropriated, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon presentation of a duly authenticated copy of the judgment of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "for", insert the word "alleged", and on page —, line 3, strike out the figures "18" and insert "10."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LELAND G. MYERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3142, for the relief of Leland G. Myers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Leland G. Myers, New Kensington, Pa., the sum of \$250. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained by the said Leland G. Myers on account of personal injuries received as the result of an accident on October 23, 1937, on Pennsylvania Route No. 66, involving an automobile owned and operated by the said Leland G. Myers and a Government-owned truck in the service of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROSE BILAITIS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3163, for the relief of Rose Bilaitis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, to Rose Bilaitis, the sum of \$1,000, covering bond guaranteeing the departure from the United States of Petras Gavenas, alien, who disappeared, causing forfeiture of the bond, and who was later apprehended and deported: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, after the name "Bilaitis", insert a comma and the words "of Detroit, Mich."

Beginning with the syllable "Pro-" at the end of line 10, page 1, strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLIFF KNOWLEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3976, for the relief of Cliff Knowlen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Cliff Knowlen, Brainerd, Minn., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained by the said Cliff Knowlen on account of personal injuries received by Violet Knowlen, his minor daughter, when the said Violet Knowlen was struck on September 30, 1938, 1 mile north of Garrison, Crow Wing County, Minn., in front of the Borden Lake Schoolhouse, on highway No. 18, by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck operating under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."

Line 5, strike out the name "Cliff Knowlen" and insert in lieu thereof "the legal guardian of Violet Knowlen, a minor, of."

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,500."

Lines 7 and 8, strike out the language "for losses sustained by the said Cliff Knowlen."

Line 9, after the word "by", insert "the said", and strike out the words "his minor daughter."

At the end of the bill, add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding."

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the bill was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of Violet Knowlen, a minor."

MAUDE SULLIVAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4113, for the relief of Maude Sullivan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Maude Sullivan, widow of the late Lt. Col. William B. Sullivan, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$1,157, in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States for the loss of certain of the personal property of the late Lieutenant Colonel Sullivan on September 1, 1923, in the earthquake at Kamakura.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 8, strike out the word "his".

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY REID HUDSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4142, for the relief of Mary Reid Hudson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Reid Hudson, Henryetta, Okla., the sum of \$6,160. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said Mary Reid Hudson on account of personal injuries received on March 27, 1937, in Schuler, Okla., when the automobile which she was driving was struck by a trailer which became detached from a truck in the service of the Works Progress Administration at the instant such truck was in the act of passing such automobile.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$6,160" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINCIPPIO AMEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4801, for the relief of Principio Amen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Principio Amen the sum of \$7,500 in full settlement of claim against the United States Government on account of permanent injuries received by his infant daughter, Mary Camastro, by a United States Army truck on April 4, 1936, about 1 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Northern Boulevard and One Hundred and Third Street, Corona, Queens County, N. Y.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or

attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the name "Principio Amen" and insert in lieu thereof "the legal guardian of Mary Camastro, a minor, of Corona, N. Y."

Page 1, line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$7,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 7, between the words "of" and "claim", insert "all."

Page 1, line 8, add an "s" to the word "claim."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "his infant daughter" and insert in lieu thereof "the said."

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Provided," strike out remainder of bill, and insert in lieu thereof "That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mary Camastro, a minor."

ANNIE BROWN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4971, for the relief of Annie Brown.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Annie Brown, of Rockport, Maine, the sum of \$1,300. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained by the said Annie Brown on account of personal injuries received on July 7, 1937, in Lincolnville, Maine, when she fell into an unlighted and unprotected ditch made in connection with a National Park Service project.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$1,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN T. MURPHY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5365, for the relief of John T. Murphy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John T. Murphy, of Indianapolis, Ind., the sum of \$500 for personal loss suffered as the result of a loss of a like sum of money, the funds of the Post Office Department, taken in a robbery, and which Mr. Murphy's superiors ordered and advised him to repay from his personal funds, and which sum he did then and there deduct from his personal funds and apply to the funds of the Post Office Department, all in violation of Postal Laws and Regulations, and for which he should not have been held to have been responsible as postal authorities have exonerated said John T. Murphy, following official investigation, of having been a party to, or responsible for, said robbery.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the "T" in the name of "John T. Murphy" and insert in lieu thereof "J."

Page 1, line 6, after the sign and figures "\$500", insert the language "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Page 1, line 9, after the word "Department", strike out the language "taken in a robbery."

Page 2, line 5, strike out the "T" in the name of "John T. Murphy" and insert in lieu thereof "J."

At the end of the bill add: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of John J. Murphy."

VERNON ATKISON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5592, for the relief of Vernon Atkison.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vernon Atkison, of Greenville, S. C., the sum of \$5,092.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries received by him and property damage to his bicycle when such bicycle was struck on Paris Mountain Road near Greenville, S. C., on the morning of December 30, 1937, by a truck in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 3, strike out the word "is" and insert in lieu thereof "be, and he is hereby."

Line 5, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of."

Line 6, after the name "Atkison", insert "a minor."

Line 7, strike out the sign and figures "\$5,092.50" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000."

Line 9, strike out the word "him" and insert in lieu thereof "the said Vernon Atkison."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MORRISSEY CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5823, for the relief of Morrissey Construction Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Morrissey Construction Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., the sum of \$1,316.52 for work performed for Works Progress Administration by tractors of said Morrissey Construction Co. in airport at Iuka, Miss., for which payment has not been made: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$1,316.52" and insert "\$1,097.06, in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAYMOND C. KNIGHT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5930, for the relief of Raymond C. Knight.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money

in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$3,400 to Raymond C. Knight, of Lyle, Wash., in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and expenses incident thereto, as the result of being struck by a truck belonging to the Civilian Conservation Corps on May 7, 1938, on United States Highway No. 410, about 7 miles north of Dayton, Wash.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$3,400" and insert "\$2,500."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "Washington", insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO to the committee amendment: Strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,500."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN E. AVERY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6215, for the relief of John E. Avery.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to John E. Avery, Rural Free Delivery No. 2, Honey Grove, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and damages sustained by the said John E. Avery on April 26, 1938, as the result of a collision involving a Works Progress Administration truck, assignment No. 24941, said truck being employed at that time in connection with project No. 6634, Honey Grove, Tex., street improvement and construction: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of any services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$500."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "and damages" and insert "and expenses incident thereto."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6553, for the relief of the Pennsylvania State College.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Pennsylvania State College the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States Government arising out of loss and damages to property held under a 10-year lease by the Pennsylvania State College, which property was occupied by the Civilian Conservation Corps without permission of the Pennsylvania State College: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by an agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$625.93."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES H. UPTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6598, for the relief of Charles H. Upton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles H. Upton, of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$223.83. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of the claim of the said Charles H. Upton against the United States for mileage allowance while performing the duties of acting chief probation and parole officer for the northern district of California, for travel authorized by means of his privately owned automobile during the period from May 1936 to February 1937, both inclusive. Such claim for mileage was disallowed by the General Accounting Office because travel was performed in an automobile registered in the name of the wife of the said Charles H. Upton.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of George Vice, United States marshal, northern district of California, for payments totaling the amount of \$223.83 made to Charles H. Upton, of San Francisco, Calif., which payments were for mileage allowance while the said Charles H. Upton was performing the duties of acting chief probation and parole officer for the northern district of California, for travel authorized by means of a privately owned automobile during the period from May 1936 to February 1937, both inclusive, such claim for mileage having been disallowed by the General Accounting Office because travel was performed in an automobile registered in the name of the wife of the said Charles H. Upton, whereas the act of February 14, 1931, provides for the payment of mileage to an officer or employee of the United States only for travel performed in the traveler's own automobile."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS A. CHARLAND

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6605, for the relief of Louis A. Charland.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Louis A. Charland for disability alleged to have been incurred by him on or about November 11, 1935, when engaged in authorized activities while an employee of the Veterans' facility at Sunmount, N. Y., and to determine said claim upon its merits and under the provisions of said act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "Act" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That such claim be filed within 6 months after the passage of this act: And provided further, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

T. JACK NEAL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6686, for the relief of T. Jack Neal.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to T. Jack Neal the sum of \$2,500, as a reward and in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries to him and medical and hospital expenses incident thereto, incident to the capture by him of Max and Nathan Zarrani, counterfeit note passers, said capture occurring in the Farragut Hotel at Knoxville, Tenn., on April 21, 1939.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Neal", insert "of Knoxville, Tenn."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,500."

Page 2, line 2, after "1939", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIZA WARREN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6822, for the relief of Eliza Warren.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Eliza Warren, of Brookhaven, Miss., out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for personal injuries received, and the sum of \$450 for damage to her car, on the 7th day of April 1938, when struck by a car driven by Bertha Rich, an employee of the Works Progress Administration, and attached to its office at Brookhaven, Miss., while in the official performance of her duties for said Works Progress Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "pay", insert "in full settlement of all claims against the United States."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$1,000 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States", and insert "\$150."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "the sum of \$450 for damage to her" and insert "to George T. Warren the sum of \$143.05 for damage to his."

Page 1, line 11, after the word "when", insert "automobile was."

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COSTELLO to the committee amendment: On page 1, line 8, strike out "\$150" and insert "\$500."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Eliza Warren and George T. Warren."

MYRTLE C. RADABAUGH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6864, for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. HALLECK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

WALTER CHWALEK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7173, for the relief of Walter Chwalek.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter Chwalek, the sum of \$2,938.50, in full settlement of his claim against the Government as the result of his receiving personal and property damages when his automobile was struck by a truck in the service of the United States Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim.

tion with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "is" and insert "be, and he is hereby."

Line 5, after "Chwalek", insert "of Oswego, N. Y."

Line 7, strike out "his claim against the Government" and insert "all claims against the United States."

Line 10, after "Army", insert "on August 24, 1937."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLIFFORD J. WILLIAMS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7843, for the relief of Clifford J. Williams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to credit the account of Clifford J. Williams, postmaster, at Bainbridge, Ga., in the sum of \$10,068.28. Such sum represents a balance due on a shortage in the accounts of John A. Harrison, former assistant postmaster, which accrued prior to August 15, 1926, the date of the appointment of the said Clifford J. Williams as postmaster aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The surety on the bond of the said Clifford J. Williams, as postmaster at Bainbridge, Ga., is hereby relieved of any liability on account of such shortage.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8096, for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the following disbursing officers of the Army of the United States the amounts set opposite their names: Maj. Lester L. Boggs, Finance Department, \$148.38; Maj. George W. Brent, Coast Artillery Corps, \$78.50; Lt. Col. Edward T. Comegys, Finance Department, \$6.08; Maj. Ray B. Conner, Finance Department, \$162.10; Maj. George W. Cooke, Finance Department, \$29.90; Lt. Col. Horatio G. Coykendall, Finance Department, \$5.50; Maj. Frederick E. Coyne, Jr., Finance Department, \$59; Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, Finance Department, \$17.86; Maj. Oliver W. DeGruchy, Finance Department, \$18.57; Capt. James H. Dickie, Finance Department, \$53.74; Capt. Lemuel E. Edwards, Finance Department, \$50; Lt. Col. Horace G. Foster, Finance Department, \$358.75; Lt. Col. Frank M. Holmes, Finance Department, \$230.75; Capt. John S. Knudsen, Finance Department, \$29.39; Capt. Ray H. Larkins, Finance Department, \$6; Maj. Charles Lewis, Finance Department, \$79.27; Lt. Col. James MacKay, Finance Department, \$203.32; Capt. Charles K. McAllister, Finance Department, \$30; Maj. Edmund W. McLaren, Finance Department, \$104.27; Lt. Col. Dana W. Morey, Finance Department, \$208.34; Capt. David H. Passell, Finance Reserve, \$19.96; Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, Finance Department, \$158.32; Maj. Hugh Whitt, Finance Department, \$6; said amounts being public funds for which they are accountable and which comprise minor errors in computations of pay and allowances due former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, enlisted men of the Regular Army, members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, members of the citizens' military training camps, civilian employees, and commercial firms or individuals from whom collection of the overpayments cannot be effected, and which amounts have been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of these amounts shall be charged against any person or commercial firm other than the payees.

SEC. 2. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Lt. Col. Horatio G. Coykendall, Finance Department, the sum of \$17.98, public funds for which he is accountable and which were paid to the Christ Overgaard Sawmill for lumber and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. Henry M. Denning, Finance Department, the sum of \$56.68, public funds for which he is accountable, and which were stolen from the office safe of his agent officer at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Company, Civilian Conservation Corps, Plymouth, Vt., during the night of November 30-December 1, 1937.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury

not otherwise appropriated, to Capt. Seward W. Hulse, Quartermaster Corps, the amount of \$55.44 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a like amount which was paid by him for advertising for and in the interests of the United States without the prior approval of the Secretary of War as required by Revised Statutes 3828 (44 U. S. C. 324).

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Capt. John S. Knudsen, Finance Department, the amount of \$321.50, public funds for which he is accountable, which were paid to the Hillcrest Water Co. for drinking water and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Capt. Frederick W. Long, Jr., Infantry Reserve, the sum of \$119, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a like amount which was paid by him to Capt. C. R. Mize, Finance Department, finance officer, district C, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as reimbursement for public funds lost when the company safe was stolen from Civilian Conservation Corps Company 4495, Tenn. TVA P-15, Harrison, Tenn., on the night of October 31-November 1, 1938.

SEC. 7. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. Arthur O. Walsh, Finance Department, the amount of \$67.48, public funds for which he is accountable, which amount has been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States on account of failure to obtain a cash receipt for a payment made to an enlisted man now deceased.

SEC. 8. That payments heretofore made for salaries and travel expenses incident to the attendance of educational advisers, Civilian Conservation Corps, at aquatic schools for the purpose of receiving instruction in lifesaving, are hereby ratified and validated, and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army for and on account of all such payments.

SEC. 9. That payments heretofore made for travel allowances to personnel in and under the jurisdiction of the War Department incident to the Ohio-Mississippi flood in 1937 are hereby ratified and validated, and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army for and on account of all such payments: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to any person a sum equal to the amount collected from such person on account of payments which are herein validated, upon presentation of a claim therefor to the Comptroller General of the United States, who is authorized and directed to certify same to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment.

SEC. 10. That payments heretofore made to Cornelius M. Daly (now lieutenant colonel, Cavalry) for longevity pay increases incident to his service as a cadet, United States Revenue Cutter Service, are hereby ratified and validated, and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army for and on account of all such payments.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the administrator of the estate of Capt. Bigelow B. Barbee, Finance Department, the amount of \$191.73, which amount represents overpayments due to minor errors of computation of pay and allowances due former enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and was deducted by the Comptroller General of the United States from the amount authorized to be paid to the estate of Capt. Barbee by the act of June 22, 1938 (52 Stat. 1373): *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be charged against any person other than the person erroneously paid.

SEC. 12. That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Lt. Col. Walter D. Dabney, Finance Department, the amount of \$30.25, public funds for which he is accountable, which were paid to a former enrollee for final pay, and to a civilian employee for travel allowances, and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ED SYMES AND ELIZABETH SYMES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8227, for the relief of Ed Symes and his wife, Elizabeth Symes, and certain other citizens of the State of Texas.

Mr. HALLECK and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MRS. E. J. M'CARDLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5424, for the relief of Mrs. E. J. McCardle.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. E. J. McCardle, of Macon, Ga., the sum of \$5,000, as compensation for the death of her son, James Courson, resulting from a collision on September 5, 1929, between a motorcycle on which he was riding and an automobile operated by a Federal prohibition agent.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 10, after "agent", insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. R. W. NOBLE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6705, for the relief of Mrs. R. W. Noble.

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. COSTELLO objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

BOLINROSS CHEMICAL CO., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8868, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Bolinross Chemical Co., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the Bolinross Chemical Co., Inc., of Newark, N. J., for damages or losses resulting from the alleged unlawful raid on its chemical plant at 12-22 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., including the alleged destruction of its machinery, equipment, raw materials, and finished products, and the loss of its business, by prohibition agents of the United States, on February 20, 1929.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, and proceedings for the determination of such claim, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD AWARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7967, to provide for the carrying out of the award of the National War Labor Board of April 11, 1919, and the decision of the Secretary of War of date November 30, 1920, in favor of certain employees of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; of the St. Paul Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.; of the American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; and of the Twin City Forge & Foundry Co., Stillwater, Minn.

Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. BARDEN of North Carolina objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

J. FRANK KUNER

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3304, for the relief of J. Frank Kuner, private, uniformed force, United States Secret Service.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no suspension, charge, or disallowance shall be raised against any disbursing or certifying officer for any payments of salary made to J. Frank Kuner for services rendered as private, uniformed force, United States Secret Service, during the period July 1, 1938, to November 25, 1938, both dates inclusive, and such payments are hereby ratified and validated.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER R. MAGUIRE

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2234, for the relief of Walter R. Maguire.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering from injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, if filed within 6 months after the enactment of this act, the claim of Walter R. Maguire, of Dorchester, Mass., for disability alleged to have been caused by injuries sustained by him on August 3, 1936, while in the performance of his duties in the employment of the Navy Department at the Boston Navy Yard: *Provided,* That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

M. GRACE MURPHY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2214, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of M. Grace Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased, against the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding lapse of time or bar of any statute of limitations or any other provision of law to the contrary, the claim of M. Grace Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased, for services said John H. Murphy, deceased, rendered or may have rendered the United States of America in connection with the sale to the Government of Poland of certain surplus war supplies, viz: Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four railway cars. Either party shall have the same right of appeal as in other cases.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered pursuant to this act. Such action shall be brought within 1 year from the date of the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to M. Grace Murphy, Boston, Mass., administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for compensation for the services performed and expenses incurred by the said John H. Murphy, deceased, in connection with sale to the Government of Poland of certain surplus war materials: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of M. Grace Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John H. Murphy, deceased."

HAZEL THOMAS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6061, for the relief of Hazel Thomas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to Hazel Thomas, of Yorba Linda, Calif., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United

States for personal injuries and property damage received when the vehicle in which she was riding was struck on the Angelus Crest Highway, approximately 4 miles south of Charleston Flats, Los Angeles County, Calif., about 6 p. m. on June 24, 1938, by a Forest Service truck No. 2116: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Treasury", strike out the remainder of the line and all of line 6 and insert "not otherwise appropriated."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NANNIE MAY BLYTHE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6212, for the relief of Nannie May Blythe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nannie May Blythe, of Natchez, Miss., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the death of her 17-year-old brother, Earl Alexander Blythe, who was killed on October 23, 1913, while on duty as a special-delivery messenger for the post office in Natchez, Miss.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the name "Blythe", insert "and Claudia Blythe, jointly, both";

Page 1, line 8, strike out the word "her" and insert "their."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Nannie May Blythe and Claudia Blythe."

ANTHONY BORSELLINO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6845, for the relief of Anthony Borsellino.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 to Anthony Borsellino, of Washington, D. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States, for the death of his minor son, Joseph Borsellino, as a result of injuries received through the negligent operation of a truck belonging to the District of Columbia National Guard, on June 23, 1933, at Third Street and Maine Avenue, Washington, D. C.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the sign and figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,500."

Page 2, line 1, after the word "provided", strike out the remaining language of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That no person or persons acting on behalf of the claimant on account of services rendered in connection with this claim shall be paid or shall receive an amount in excess of 10 percent of the amount herein appropriated, any contract or contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HANNAH S. BRAY, JANE BICKERS, AND FRANCES BICKERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7861, conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Hannah S. Bray, Jane Bickers, and Frances Bickers.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims against the United States of Hannah S. Bray, Jane Bickers, and Frances Bickers for damages sustained by them as a result of the collision between the automobile in which they were riding and a Civilian Conservation Corps truck at the intersection of United States Route No. 29 and Barracks Road, in Charlottesville, Va., on July 22, 1939.

SEC. 2. In the determination of such claims, the United States shall be held liable for such damages, and for any acts committed by any of its officers and employees (including enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps), to the same extent as if the United States were a private person.

SEC. 3. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, and appeals from, and payment of, any judgments thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which such court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Hannah S. Bray, Jane Bickers, and Frances Bickers, of Stanardsville, Va., and Winchester, Va., respectively, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:

"To Hannah S. Bray, the sum of \$5,000 for personal injuries, pain, and suffering and the sum of \$2,695.65 for hospital and physician bills and the sum of \$750 for property damages, or a total of \$8,445.65.

"To Jane Bickers, the sum of \$10,000 for personal injuries, pain, and suffering.

"To Frances Bickers, the sum of \$5,000 for personal injuries, pain, and suffering.

"To Jane and Frances Bickers, the sum of \$4,900.13 for physician and hospital bills.

"Said sums being in full settlement of all claims that the above parties have against the United States by reason of injuries and property damages sustained on account of being struck by a Civilian Conservation Corps truck at the intersection of United States Route No. 29 and Barracks Road in Charlottesville, Va., on June 22, 1939.

"SEC. 2. That there shall be a guardian appointed for Frances Bickers, a minor, for the payment of the sum of \$5,000 for her use and benefit.

"SEC. 3. *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. L. P. WORRALL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8429, for the relief of Maj. L. P. Worrall, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Maj. L. P. Worrall, former finance officer, United States Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in the sum of \$3,066.03. Payment of such sum was made on September 8, 1938, to King & Boozer, Anniston, Ala., pursuant to change order "B" issued under date of August 23, 1938, modifying contract No. W-58-QM-CIV-59, dated June 29, 1938. Maj. W. L. Bartley, of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was the duly designated purchasing and contracting officer. In such capacity he held that the true intent and meaning of the plans and specifications are that the vestibules and skirting are included in the contract. The contractors, King & Boozer, addressed to the contracting officer a letter protesting this decision and requesting that the matter be referred to the Quartermaster General. This request was granted and the Office of the Quartermaster General held that the vestibules and skirtings were not included in the contract, and instructed the contracting officer that if the vestibules are required a change order should be

placed on the contract covering such vestibules as are required. In accordance with this instruction, Major Bartley issued change order "B," providing for the furnishing of vestibules and skirtings at an increase of \$3,097 in the contract price, in accordance with unit prices in the contractor's bid. In a letter dated July 5, 1939, written by the Secretary of War to the Comptroller General, it is stated: "Summarizing the foregoing, it is the opinion of the War Department that the quartermaster general properly found that the contract did not contemplate that skirtings and vestibules were to be included as an integral part of the buildings and that the contractor was not required to furnish such skirtings and vestibules without additional compensation. Such a finding having properly been made, it is also the opinion of the Department that the contracting officer was required to follow the instructions of the Quartermaster General concerning the interpretation of the contract and the issuing of change order 'B.' In view of the above, it is requested that credit be allowed for payments made under the change order."

The Comptroller General disallowed credit for the payment made under change order "B" on the ground that the decision of the contracting officer was irrevocable and not subject to review by his superior officer, the Quartermaster General.

Sec. 2. That the said King & Booser are hereby released from any liability to refund such sum of \$3,066.03 to the United States, and in case there has been heretofore withheld or deducted from any amounts otherwise payable out of Government funds to the said King & Booser any amount on account of such sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said King & Booser a sum equal to the amount so withheld or deducted.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. L. P. Worrall, Finance Department, the sum of \$3,066.03, public funds for which he is accountable, which sum was paid by him to King & Booser, Anniston, Ala., pursuant to change order B, dated August 23, 1938, modifying contract No. W-58-QM-CIV-59, dated June 29, 1939, and which sum has been disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said King & Booser a sum equal to any amount withheld or deducted from any amounts otherwise due to the said King & Booser on account of the payment which is herein validated, upon presentation of a claim therefor to the Comptroller General of the United States, who is authorized and directed to certify same to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BARNET WARREN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3091, for the relief of Barnet Warren.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Barnet Warren the sum of \$2,756.14, and the additional sum of \$100 a month, up to and not exceeding \$5,000, in full settlement of all his claims against the United States growing out of any damages or personal injuries suffered by him when a Civilian Conservation Corps truck, operated at the time by the National Park Service, collided with the said Barnet Warren, who was riding a bicycle north on United States Highway No. 1, near Ojus, Fla., on March 17, 1939: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EBERHART STEEL PRODUCTS CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9418) for the relief of the Eberhart Steel Products Co., Inc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, this bill was passed yesterday by the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent to substitute the Senate bill, S. 3789.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, with instructions to hear and determine and render judgment upon the claims of the Eberhart Steel Products Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., against the United States growing out of 43 certain contracts dated on and between January 28, 1920, and September 24, 1920, for the manufacture and delivery by said company to the War Department of certain material and parts for class B military trucks, notwithstanding any failure or error of any Government official to give proper written orders for changes made in any of said contracts, or fix the value thereof, or any previous decisions or decrees rendered with reference thereto, and without regard to any alleged settlement or adjustment heretofore made, or termination agreement, except only for proper credits to be given for any and all payments heretofore made: *Provided*, That no judgment rendered on this claim for an amount due such company shall exceed the amount heretofore found by the Court of Claims as the fair cost of manufacture of supplies left on claimant's hands, manufactured in accordance with the terms of the foregoing original contracts and changes thereunder.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 9418) was laid on the table.

PRISCILLA M. NOLAND

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1239) for the relief of Priscilla M. Noland.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Priscilla M. Noland, of Seattle, Wash., the sum of \$765, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for damages resulting from an accident involving a Government truck operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, while en route from Seattle, Wash., to Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., on June 25, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

BRUNO ARENA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1445) for the relief of Bruno Arena.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bruno Arena, of Providence, R. I., the sum of \$2,112.40, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages for personal injuries and medical expenses sustained by him when he was struck by a United States mail truck in the service of the United States Post Office Department, operated by William Conlon, an employee of the United States Post Office Department, on Promenade Street, Providence, R. I., on February 20, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

THOMAS G. ABBITT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1474) for the relief of Thomas G. Abbit.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the limitations of time in sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of Thomas G. Abbott, of Catawba Sanatorium, Va., and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized, under the remaining provisions of said act, to receive and consider his claim for disability from tuberculosis alleged to have been contracted as a result of his employment by the Corps of Engineers, War Department, in conducting a survey of the Roanoke River during the months of November and December 1930 and January to June, inclusive, 1931: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months from the date of the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

ALAN C. WINTER, JR., AND ELIZABETH WINTER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1649) for the relief of Alan C. Winter, Jr., and Elizabeth Winter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alan C. Winter, Jr., and Elizabeth Winter, his wife, the sum of \$633.17, in full satisfaction of all their joint and several claims against the United States for damages resulting from personal injuries received by them, and incidental damages, on February 4, 1937, in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., on account of collision of automobile in which they were riding with a truck operated by a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 6, after the word "wife", insert "both of Jacksonville, Fla."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LE ROY BREITHAUPT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1839) for the relief of Le Roy Breithaupt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to cancel the charges against Le Roy Breithaupt, of Corvallis, Oreg., in the sum of \$1,302.78, representing the unpaid balance of the claim of the United States against said Le Roy Breithaupt (United States claim No. COL-0665045) for refund of sums received by him from the United States as compensation for services as an agent in the Oregon Cooperative Extension Service during the period he was employed upon a per diem basis by the Farm Credit Administration.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROXIE RICHARDSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2268) for the relief of Roxie Richardson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Roxie Richardson, of Hartford, Vt., the sum of \$1,250, in full settlement of her claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses, and damages sustained by her when the automobile in which she was a passenger was struck by a car owned by the United States and used in connection with the Civilian Conservation camp at Bellows Falls, Vt., said accident having occurred March 31, 1938, at East Bethel, Windsor County, Vt.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUTHER DEVOE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3071) for the relief of Luther Devoe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Luther Devoe, of Houlton, Maine, the sum of \$1,000, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him when he was struck by an automobile operated by Charles T. Warner, an employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, while engaged in the performance of his duties as such employee, on October 27, 1937, near Houlton, Maine: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

SEC. 2. Payment shall not be made under this act until the said Luther Devoe has released, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, any judgment or other claim arising out of such accident, which he may have against the said Charles T. Warner.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VERLE S. WARD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3073) for the relief of Verle S. Ward.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, if filed within 6 months after the enactment of this act, the claim of Verle S. Ward, of Hyattsville, Md., for disability alleged to have been caused by using bromine liquid gas while in the performance of his duties in the employment of the Treasury Department in the Supervising Architect's Office of the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. JOHN R. HOLT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3092) for the relief of Maj. John R. Holt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Maj. John R. Holt, of Fort Snelling, Minn., the sum of \$96 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a refund of the sum which he paid from his personal funds for two tarpaulins for use on Army trucks, such tarpaulins having been purchased by him as quartermaster officer at Fort Snelling, Minn., and payment therefor having been disallowed by the General Accounting Office: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

C. T. JENSEN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3233, for the relief of C. T. Jensen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to C. T. Jensen, of

Minot, N. Dak., a native-born citizen of the United States, the sum of \$20.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred by him by reason of the refusal of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to recognize the said C. T. Jensen as a native-born citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DOROTHY CROSSING

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 3328, for the relief of Dorothy Crossing.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dorothy Crossing, of Bogota, N. J., the sum of \$223.20 in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for services performed by her for the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor during the year 1939: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. M. HURLEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 775, for the relief of W. M. Hurley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. M. Hurley the sum of \$500 in full satisfaction of his claim for damages to his property situated in the city of North Little Rock, Ark., allegedly as the result of the failure of the United States Government to keep in repair its dike constructed on the Arkansas River near by the said property, which failure is alleged to have caused the current to destroy the said property.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all the language in the bill following the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following language:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. M. Hurley, of North Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$500; and to Joe Whitson, of North Little Rock, Ark., the sum of \$1,500. The said sums shall be accepted in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages to the property of the said W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson situated in the city of North Little Rock, Ark., as a result of the failure of the United States Government to keep in repair its dike constructed on the Arkansas River nearby the said property: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of W. M. Hurley and Joe Whitson."

AUGUSTA BRASSIL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1528, for the relief of Augusta Brassil.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. COSTELLO objected; and under the rule the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

CHARLES FLACK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2106, for the relief of Charles Flack.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Charles Flack, Morristown, Tenn., the sum of \$6,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States and in settlement of the judgments obtained against Michael Felotoirch in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, as a result of personal injuries sustained by Charles Flack when he was struck by Civilian Conservation Corps truck driven by said Michael Felotoirch, a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, at Arthur, Tenn., on April 27, 1935.

With the following committee amendments:

Lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "allocated by the President for the maintenance and operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps", and insert in lieu thereof, "not otherwise appropriated."

Line 7, strike out the amount "\$6,000" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$3,500."

At the end of the bill, add the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES P. BRUCE, JR.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2151, for the relief of James P. Bruce, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 17 and 20 of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, secs. 767 and 770), are hereby waived in favor of James P. Bruce, Jr., who sustained an injury on or about July 31, 1936, while employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and his case is authorized to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files a claim for compensation with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments.

Line 8, after the word "Junior", add "of Florence, Ala."

Line 9, after the word "who", insert "is alleged to have."

At the end of the bill add: "*Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WASYL KULMATYCKI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2286, for the relief of Wasyl Kulmatycki.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Wasyl Kulmatycki, a resident of Canada, or his duly authorized representative, the sum of \$500, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the amount of a bond issued under Form 554 of the United States Department of Labor, Immigration and Naturalization Service, deposited by him with the immigration authorities of San Antonio, Tex., conditioned upon his departure from the United States on or before April 21, 1924, such bond being subsequently forfeited, although such Wasyl Kulmatycki departed from the United States within the period fixed in such bond: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said

claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8; after the word "the", insert "refund of the." Strike out the language of the bill following the word "bond" in line 3, page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

S. T. ENLOE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2354, for the relief of S. T. Enloe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to S. T. Enloe, of Clover, S. C., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by the said S. T. Enloe when the automobile which he was driving was struck by a Government truck, operated in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps, on January 9, 1937, near York, S. C.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Line 6, strike out the sign and figures "\$5,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,673."

Line 8, after the word "injuries", insert "and property damage."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BARBARA KOSICK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2580, for the relief of Barbara Kosick.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an identical Senate bill, S. 1942, be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representative of Anna Barbara Kosick, deceased, of Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$5,000. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages sustained by the said legal representative of Anna Barbara Kosick, deceased, on account of the death of her daughter, Anna Barbara Kosick, on or about the 10th day of September 1937 as the result of injuries sustained in a collision involving the car in which the said Anna Barbara Kosick was riding and a Government vehicle in the service of the Civilian Conservation Corps at the intersection of Huntington Drive and Baldwin Avenue, in the city of Arcadia, county of Los Angeles, State of California: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent a similar House bill (H. R. 2580) was laid on the table.

JOHN ENGBLOM

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2628, for the relief of John Engblom.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, are hereby waived in favor of John Engblom, of Hawthorne, Nev., a former foreman with the United States Forest Service at Hawthorne, Nev.; and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is authorized to receive and consider his claim, under the remaining provisions of said act, for injury and disability alleged to have been sustained in October 1936 as a result of his employment in such capacity: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 90 days from the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAOMA KINDER, A MINOR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2946, for the relief of Naoma Kinder, a minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Naoma Kinder, a minor, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for injuries sustained by her on August 23, 1938, when the material hoist operated by employees of the Geological Survey during the construction of a concrete water-stage recorder well just downstream from the left pier of the steel bridge at Ashford, W. Va., broke, allowing the boom to slide along the concrete handrail of said bridge, striking Naoma Kinder and causing her to be permanently disfigured: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the leading guardian of."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$750."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "her" and insert "the said Naomi Kinder."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. S. WAYMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3964, for the relief of H. S. Wayman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to H. S. Wayman, Oak Grove, Mo., the sum of \$348.05. Such sum represents the actual amount of expenses incurred by the said H. S. Wayman in connection with the hospitalization of his son, Donald S. Wayman, at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., from July 21, 1937, to July 28, 1937, both dates inclusive. The said Donald S. Wayman, aviation machinist's mate, third-class, United States Navy, was taken ill while on leave of absence, but was not granted admission to the United States Army hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until July 29, 1937.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after the word "Treasury", strike out "is" and insert "be, and he is hereby."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$348.05" and insert "\$347.75."

Page 2, line 4, after "1937", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received

by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED T. GORDON AND BERT N. RICHARDSON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4202, for the relief of Fred T. Gordon and Bert N. Richardson.

Mr. HALLECK and Mr. HANCOCK objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

STANLEY V. SMITH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5297, for the relief of Stanley V. Smith.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Stanley V. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J., the sum of \$76.39, in full settlement of his claim against the United States for loss of tools which were destroyed by fire while stored in a Works Progress Administration warehouse at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 8, 1936: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$76.39" and insert "\$76.10."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The motion was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOLOMON BROWN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5303, for the relief of Solomon Brown.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Solomon Brown, Walterboro, S. C., the sum of \$1,000. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States arising out of the permanent disability sustained by the said Solomon Brown due to the amputation of his right hand, necessitated by severe injuries to such hand received on October 22, 1932, while the said Solomon Brown was at work in the laundry of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, after the word "Georgia", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DON E. HICKS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5464, for the relief of Don E. Hicks.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Don E. Hicks, of Heiberger, Ala., the sum of \$15,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for serious injuries sustained by him on July 24, 1936, when a truck in which he was riding collided with a truck of the Civilian Conservation Corps on Highway No. 80, about 7 miles west of Forest, Miss.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof

shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Page 1, line 11, after the word "*Provided*", strike out the balance of the bill and insert: "That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MINNIE LOWERY AND WINELL LOWERY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5571, for the relief of Minnie Lowery and Winell Lowery

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Minnie Lowery and her daughter, Winell Lowery, of Dallas, Tex., the sum of \$15,000 in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for the death of Oscar L. Lowery, the husband of Minnie Lowery and father of Winell Lowery, who was shot without cause by a Federal prohibition agent at their farm near Tecumseh, Okla., July 4, 1929.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$4,000."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "without cause by a Federal prohibition agent at their farm near Tecumseh, Okla., July 4, 1929" and insert "and killed during an investigation of a Federal prohibition agent and assistants near Tecumseh, Okla., on July 4, 1929: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUMNERS of Texas to the committee amendment: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUIS ST. JACQUES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5771) for the relief of Louis St. Jacques.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Louis St. Jacques, Burbank, Calif., the sum of \$525. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries received by the said Louis St. Jacques on September 21, 1933, in Burbank, Calif., when a United States Army airplane struck the house in which he resided.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$525" and insert "\$375."

Page 1, line 11, after "*resided*", insert a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account

of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALBERT DE PONTI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5776) for the relief of Albert DePonti.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Albert DePonti, of St. Paul, Minn., the sum of \$10,000 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for personal injuries sustained from a bullet which was fired by a soldier of the United States Army from a rifle employed in target practice on the United States rifle range at Fort Snelling, Minn., May 22, 1937.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "is hereby" and insert "be, and he is hereby."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "satisfaction of his claim" and insert "settlement of all claims."

Page 2, line 1, after "1937", insert a colon and the following:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILBUR P. RIDDLESBARGER AND JOSEPHINE RIDDLESBARGER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6095, for the relief of Wilbur P. Riddlesbarger and Josephine Riddlesbarger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Wilbur P. Riddlesbarger and Josephine Riddlesbarger, of Eugene, Oreg., the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States on account of the death of their minor son, Wilbur Paul Riddlesbarger, Jr., who died on May 15, 1938, as the result of injuries received when he fell into a ditch left open and unguarded by Works Progress Administration employees: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500" and strike out "their claim" and insert "all claims."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ISOBELL SHANKS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6543, for the relief of Isobell Shanks.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Isobell Shanks, of Wave-

land, Ind., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the personal injuries sustained by the said Isobell Shanks when the automobile in which she was a passenger was struck on June 24, 1938, near Waveland, Ind., by a truck owned by the Civilian Conservation Corps, and operated by an employee of the corps.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, at the end of the line, insert "Frank E. Shanks, as legal guardian of."

Line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,500."

Line 9, after "by", strike out "the said" and insert "his minor daughter."

Page 2, after line 2, insert:

Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIDELITY TRUST CO. OF BALTIMORE, MD.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6819, for the payment of claims of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md., and others.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a similar bill has been vetoed by the President; therefore I object.

Mr. THILL. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

WILLIAM M. IRVINE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6891, for the relief of William M. Irvine.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William M. Irvine, of Alhambra, Calif., out of the appropriation for "Clerks, first- and second-class post office, 1939," the sum of \$304.05, in full and final settlement of any and all claims against the Government on account of the work performed by him as clerk in the Los Angeles Post Office between July 1 and August 25, 1938.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, beginning in line 3, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That in the audit of the accounts of the postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif., the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to waive the citizenship requirements of section 5 of the act of March 28, 1938, 52 Stat. 148, as to compensation earned by William M. Irvine during the period July 1 to August 25, 1938, inclusive, as a postal clerk at Los Angeles, Calif."

"Sec. 2. The postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif., is hereby authorized and directed to pay William M. Irvine, under the applicable appropriation of the Postal Service, such part of \$304.05 as has not been paid him, or, having heretofore been paid to him, has been refunded by the payee, such sum representing the net amount of compensation earned by him during the period July 1 to August 25, 1938, inclusive, as a postal clerk at Los Angeles, Calif.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THOMAS BOYD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6967, for the relief of Thomas Boyd.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and

for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of Thomas Boyd for disability alleged to have been incurred by him during January of 1934, when engaged in authorized activities while an employee of the Norfolk Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., and to determine said claim upon its merits under the provisions of said act: *Provided*, That said claim shall be filed with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission not later than 60 days after the approval of this act: *And provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK HALL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7283, for the relief of Frank Hall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Hall, of New Paris, Ohio, the sum of \$7,073.85. Such sum represents and shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for loss incurred in the destruction by fire of real and chattel property on or about February 18, 1939, said fire resulting from actions of an agent or agents of the Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, after "of", strike out "\$7,073.85" and insert "\$5,844.29."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. MONTROSE EDREHI

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7608, for the relief of J. Montrose Edrehi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and allow the claim of J. Montrose Edrehi for compensation for services rendered as United States commissioner in the northern district of Florida from April 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938, inclusive, notwithstanding the fact that accounts therefor were not submitted by the commissioner within 1 year after the rendition of such services in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1383).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 2, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. Montrose Edrehi the sum of \$517.30, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for services rendered by the said J. Montrose Edrehi as United States commissioner for the northern district of Florida for the period beginning May 1, 1936, and ending April 30, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNA T. SIFFERMAN VARGA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7821, for the relief of Anna T. Sifferman Varga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna T. Sifferman Varga,

formerly a clerk in the American Consulate General at Munich, Germany, the sum of \$240, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for expenses incurred in shipping her personal effects to the United States in May 1939: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

R. F. BRAZELTON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7826, for the relief of R. F. Brazelton.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas in October 1933 the Government announced it would make loans on the basis of 10 cents per pound to producers on cotton stored in warehouses approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation; and

Whereas in pursuance of this policy and authority, the Commodity Credit Corporation contracted for a certain brick warehouse from J. E. McCoy & Son, located at Kingsland, Cleveland, County, Ark., which warehouse was approved by the said Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and notice of its approval as a Government warehouse for the storage of cotton for loans by producers in that section was duly given and farmers desiring loans were advised to store their cotton in said warehouse; and

Whereas on the 2d day of November 1933, being the first day said warehouse was open to receive cotton for storage, seven bales were stored therein by R. F. Brazelton seeking a loan from said Commodity Credit Corporation, which bales were weighed and receipted for; and

Whereas in the early morning of November 3, 1933, said warehouse and its contents, including the seven bales of cotton belonging to the said R. F. Brazelton stored therein and receipted for, were burned and totally destroyed; and

Whereas it has been determined that the said R. F. Brazelton should be compensated by the Government of the United States on the basis of 10 cents per pound: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$360 for the loss of 3,600 pounds of cotton (seven bales).

Sec. 2. That such payment shall be received in full settlement by the said R. F. Brazelton for the loss sustained by him by reason of the cotton having been destroyed by fire while stored in said warehouse, and the sum of \$360 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Beginning on page 1, strike out the preamble and all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$360 to R. F. Brazelton of New Edinburg, Ark., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the loss of 3,600 pounds of cotton (7 bales), said cotton having been destroyed by fire while stored in a warehouse approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY D. BRIGGS AND SIMEON G. RIGOR

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7858, for the relief of Mary D. Briggs and Simeon G. Rigor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the account of Mary D. Briggs, postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif., in the amount of \$114.91, representing compensation in part paid, and in part to be paid, to Simeon G. Rigor and earned by the latter while employed as a temporary substitute clerk in the post office at Los Angeles, Calif., disallowance of the amount having been based upon a legal prohibition resulting from lack of proof of citizenship.

Sec. 2. The postmaster at Los Angeles, Calif., is authorized and directed to pay to Simeon G. Rigor the balance due him of \$53.88 for services rendered, such amount being incorporated in the amount stated in section 1 of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, after the word "Act", insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIMON A. BRIEGER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7914, for the relief of Simon A. Brieger, as legal representative of the estate of Thomas Gerald Brieger, a deceased minor.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Simon A. Brieger, of Mississippi, as legal representative of the estate of Thomas Gerald Brieger, a deceased minor, the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the death of the said Thomas Gerald Brieger, who was fatally injured on March 14, 1939, in Lauderdale County, Miss., by a truck operated by the Work Projects Administration: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. A. R. BARNARD AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8097, to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. A. R. Barnard, Charles A. Stephens, Donald W. Prairie, and dependents of Vern A. Needles," approved July 15, 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a similar Senate bill (S. 3307) will be considered in lieu of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 15, 1939 (Private, No. 95, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), is amended by striking out all of that portion thereof reading "and the sum of \$5,000 to Mrs. Vern A. Needles, Newport, Oreg., widow of Vern A. Needles, who, as a member of the crew of the motorboat *M. E. Sloan*, was drowned when such motorboat was capsized and destroyed as aforesaid: *Provided*," and substituting in lieu thereof "and the sum of \$2,500 to Mrs. Vern A. Needles, Newport, Oreg., widow, and the sum of \$2,500 to Charles V. Needles, minor son, of Vern A. Needles, who, as a member of the crew of the motorboat *M. E. Sloan*, was drowned when such motorboat was capsized and destroyed as aforesaid: *Provided*, That payment of the last-named amount shall be made to the legal guardian of Charles V. Needles, for his use and benefit: *Provided further*."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 8097) was laid on the table.

JAMES L. KINNEY

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8099, for the relief of James L. Kinney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of sections 15 to 20, both inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States

suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to receive and consider, when filed, the claim of James L. Kinney for disability alleged to have been incurred by him while in the employ of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Air Commerce, and to determine said claim upon its merits under provisions of said act: *Provided*, That claim hereunder shall be filed within 6 months after the approval of this act: *Provided further*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEIRS OF LT. WILLIAM LEE CLEMMER, COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 8722, for the relief of the heirs of Lt. William Lee Clemmer, Coast Guard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a similar Senate bill (S. 3487) will be considered in lieu of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to H. Adria Clemmer, widow, and to the legal guardian of Constance N. Clemmer and William L. Clemmer, minor children of Lt. William Lee Clemmer (deceased), United States Coast Guard, by means of an appropriate legal instrument, the right, title, and interest of the United States over and above the license rights to be reserved under the appended proviso, in and to a certain invention made by the said Lt. William Lee Clemmer and consisting of new and useful improvements in method and means for determining vertical angles of energy waves, for which application has been made to the Commissioner of Patents for the grant of letters patent of the United States under the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 625), as amended by the act of April 30, 1928 (45 Stat. 467; U. S. C., title 35, sec. 45), such application having been executed April 30, 1937, and filed May 26, 1937, being designated as Serial No. 144,871: *Provided, however*, That such legal instrument shall reserve to the Government of the United States, in all departments, independent establishments, and corporate and other agencies thereof, a nonexclusive, irrevocable, and nontransferable royalty-free license to make, to have made for it, to use, to practice, to maintain in repair, and to sell as surplus and condemned material, or otherwise as provided by law, any and all devices, methods, and inventions disclosed or claimed in the said application, or in any divisions or continuations thereof or substitutes therefor, under and for the full term or terms of any United States letters patent which may be granted on said application or on any divisions, extensions, continuations, or reissues thereof or substitutes therefor; and shall reserve to the Government of the United States as represented by the Secretary of the Treasury the irrevocable and exclusive right to prosecute any above referred to application, together with the full power of substitution and revocation of powers of attorney therein, including the right to make alterations and amendments to any said application, to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith, and to prosecute, conduct, and make adjustments and settlements of any interferences or other actions or proceedings that any such application may encounter or in which any such application may become involved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A House bill (H. R. 8722) was laid on the table.

LAMBORN & CO.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 5937, to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Lamborn & Co.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin and Mr. THILL objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the Private Calendar. The motion was agreed to.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 7543. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept real estate granted to the United States by the city of Miami, Fla., and for other purposes;

H. R. 7737. An act to amend the Judicial Code by adding a new section thereto, designated as section 266a, to provide for intervention by States in certain cases involving the validity of the exercise of any power by the United States, or any agency thereof, or any officer or employee thereof, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9140. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire land at Key West, Fla.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 30, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Thursday, May 30, 1940, at 10 a. m.

Business to be considered: To continue hearings on S. 280 and H. R. 145, motion pictures. The opposition will continue.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining that was appointed to consider S. 2420 will continue hearings on Friday, May 31, 1940, at 10 a. m., in the committee rooms in the New House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds Thursday, May 30, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 472.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On Monday, June 3, 1940, the Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will hold a hearing on the bill, H. R. 9864, amending the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the basis of property and excluding certain corporations from the provisions of chapter XI. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building, and will begin at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions on Monday, June 3, 1940, at 10:30 a. m., in room 247, House Office Building, for the purpose of considering H. R. 7899, entitled "A bill extending the provisions of pension laws relating to Indian War veterans to members of Companies E and F, Frontier Battalion, Texas Rangers, and for other purposes," and H. R. 8030, entitled "A bill granting pensions to certain former members of the organizations known as the Spring Creek Company of South Dakota Volunteers."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1685. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the clerk, United States District Court of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1686. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of still photographic film recommended for disposition; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1687. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Civil Aeronautics Authority; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1688. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Panama Canal; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1689. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1690. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1691. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1692. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists of papers recommended for disposition by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1693. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1694. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1695. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended for disposition by the United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, with the approval of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1696. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the transfer of the Arlington Farm, Va., from the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior and the War Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1697. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to require registration of all firearms in the United States and a record of their transfers, accompanied by the imposition of a nominal tax on each transfer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1698. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Ray C. McMillen with accompanying papers; to the Committee on Claims.

1699. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$74,990.16, and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 in the amount of \$400,740.47; in all, \$475,730.63 (H. Doc. No. 791); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1700. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation, submitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia amounting to \$400 (H. Doc. No. 792); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1701. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, to remain available until expended, for the War Department, for acquisition of land, amounting to \$76,750 (H. Doc. No. 793); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1702. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the existing appropriations of the War Department for construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at

military posts (H. Doc. No. 794); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1703. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$1,200,000, to be available immediately (H. Doc. No. 795); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1704. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Council of National Defense in the amount of \$1,000,000 to be immediately available and to remain available until expended in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 29, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 790); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1705. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report on the activities and expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of April 1940 (H. Doc. No. 796); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. DEMPSEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 502. Resolution to amend rule XXXV of the Rules of the House of Representatives; without amendment (Rept. No. 2334). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WEAVER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2262. An act to provide for a change in the time for holding court at Rock Hill and Spartanburg, S. C.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2335). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. H. R. 9063. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property in San Francisco, Calif., to the city and county of San Francisco for street purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2337). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9896. A bill to authorize appropriations for construction at military posts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2338). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 9897. A bill to authorize the acquisition of additional land for military purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2339). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 9149. A bill to amend the act of March 3 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2340). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEAGALL: Committee on Banking and Currency. S. 1964. An act to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize charitable contributions by national banking associations; without amendment (Rept. No. 2341). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4357. A bill for the relief of Felix Frank, his wife, Sarah, and children, Jacob and Pauline; with amendment (Rept. No. 2331). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5218. A bill for the relief of Giacoma Cicila;

without amendment (Rept. No. 2332). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6333. A bill for the relief of Mary Alexina McKinnon; without amendment (Rept. No. 2333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TALLE: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 8304. A bill for the relief of Mrs. O. A. Danneberger; without amendment (Rept. No. 2336). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of Missouri:

H. R. 9944. A bill to establish a national home defense force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 9945. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of April 13, 1938, entitled "An act to provide for a flowage easement on certain ceded Chippewa Indian lands bordering Lake of the Woods, Warroad River, and Rainy River, Minn., and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CREAL:

H. R. 9946. A bill to permit the reappointment of postmasters on military reservations; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 9947. A bill to repeal obsolete statutes and to improve the United States Code; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mrs. CLARA G. McMILLAN:

H. R. 9948. A bill to provide for the designation of an individual domicile and residence when making income-tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 9949. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the establishment and development of a naval air and seaplane base at Grays Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 9950. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the establishment and development of a naval air and seaplane base at Willapa Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDELSTEIN:

H. R. 9951. A bill to provide workmen's compensation for employees of carriers engaged in interstate transportation by motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOEHNE:

H. R. 9952. A bill authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Wabash River at or near Mount Vernon, Posey County, Ind.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9953. A bill to establish certain rights for combat veterans of wars of the United States; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 9954. A bill to amend section 7 of the act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 326; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 753f); relating to places of confinement and transfers of persons convicted of an offense against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 9955. A bill to provide for the more uniform coverage of certain persons employed in coal-mining operations with respect to insurance benefits provided for by certain Federal acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS of Oklahoma:

H. R. 9956. A bill to provide an old-age pension for the citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 9957. A bill relating to the reconcentration of cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 9958. A bill to authorize the purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of stock of Federal home-loan banks; to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky:

H. R. 9959. A bill to provide for the completion of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. J. Res. 554. Joint resolution making appropriations for improvement of airports; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 19, with reference to national-defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 9960. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Anton Seles; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LARRABEE:

H. R. 9961. A bill granting a pension to Martha E. Wilburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS:

H. R. 9962. A bill for the relief of Rudolph Oliver Eppler; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

8493. By Mr. BREWSTER: Petition of members of Penobscot Tribe of Indians of Indian Island, signed by 375 urging construction of a bridge between Indian Island and Old Town; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8494. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Tom J. Anderson, post commander; J. M. Flanagan, adjutant; Llewellyn Notley, service officer of the W. A. Harrison Post, No. 238, American Legion, Teague, Tex., favoring the administration's defense program, also repeal of legislation preventing shipment of material to the Allies, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8495. By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY: Petition of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations, New York City, urging support of House bill 6971, concerning the thrift and home-financing needs of the citizens of this country; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

8496. Also, petition of Robert Gair Co., Inc., New York City, expressing opposition to Senate bill 1970 which, in their opinion, is in direct opposition to the President's "anti-fifth column" program; to the Committee on Labor.

8497. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of the International Association of Machinists, National Lodge No. 556, Government employees, Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing any change in the Walsh-Healey Act; to the Committee on Labor.

8498. By Mr. SCHWERT: Resolution of the executive committee of Association of State Civil Service Employees, pertaining to national defense and other matters relating to the war abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8499. By Mr. TOLAN: Joint resolution of the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, protesting the proposed attack upon the title of the State of California to its tide, submerged, and overflowed lands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8500. By Mr. VREELAND: Petition of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8501. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Club Femina, San Mateo, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to aid to Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8502. Also, petition of the International Workers Order, San Diego, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

8503. Also, petition of the Warehouse Union, District 1, Local 6, International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, San Francisco, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a bill to deport Harry Bridges; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8504. Also, petition of the United Construction Workers, Local 66, Sacramento, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a bill to deport Harry Bridges; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8505. Also, petition of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, Saginaw, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 591, United States Housing Authority program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

8506. Also, petition of the Washington Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 591, United States Housing Authority program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

8507. Also, petition of the Women's Auxiliary, No. 11, United Automobile Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Local 157, West Side Tool and Die, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to antialien bills; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8508. Also, petition of the United Rubber Workers of America, Local 100, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a bill to deport Harry Bridges; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

8509. Also, petition of the National Aviation Day Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to aircraft and national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8510. Also, petition of the City Council of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the national-defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1940

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 28, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou God of all the ages, who art the God not of the dead but of the living, we thank Thee for all those who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors, especially those by whose spirits we are challenged to rededicate ourselves to the service, honor, and welfare of our country. May we never forget that, though the wildest strains of martial music are carried away on the wings of the wind, the wordless courage of the fallen hero will mark the spot, so long as time shall last, where pilgrims of every race and